The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3089. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

It will be generally recollected that shortly after the election in 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of a threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the State, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that FREMONT was coming up the river, backed by a large Army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves. The exact details of the extent of this insurrectionary movement were never fully published; but it was known that many slaves were summarily tried and found guilty, some being executed and others sent further South. From well-authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the superstition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of FREMONT at the head of the Western forces is already known to the negroes, and that his reappearance is hailed as a sure precursor of their liberation. This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the whites of those districts where there is a large proportion of slaves. My informant assures me that once the name of FREMONT is connected with any victory over the rebels, or that he is known to be in the State of Tennessee or Mississippi, the negroes will at once rise in rebellion. It is said that the fear of this danger at their own thresholds induced the rebels to take the offensive in Missouri, and to keep the battle-field as far as possible from the eager and watching negroes.

THE AID OF THE CAPITALISTS.

The promptness with which the capitalists of the North have responded to the call of the Government for means, has infused new life into the Departments, and is the source of a general good feeling in the city. The military authorities are encouraged, with this practical expression of the confidence of the monied interests of the country in the efforts of the Government, that the war may yet be made short and effectual.

THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

Advices from Liverpool, received by the Government, show that accounts for medical aid, subsistence and clothing for distressed American seamen, incurred by BEVERLY TUCKER, Mr. BUCHANAN's Consul at that port, have been left unpaid, though he has plundered the Consulate of a large amount of its receipts; The Vice-Consul writes that the executions against TUCKER are many and for large amounts, and that it is difficult to protect the public property of the Consulate from seizure by the Liverpool bailiffs. TUCKER's prodigality has been immense, and his stealing on a scale almost equal to FLOYD's. The Government has sent means to liquidate the liabilities of the Consulate.

A GOOD MOVE.

An order has been issued by the War Department to-day, directing that as fast as men are enlisted they be mustered into service and put upon subsistence, without waiting for companies to be filled up, as a preliminary condition to their going into camp. This measure will do much to hasten the completion of regiments. It is also ordered that a camp be established on Staten Island, where the recruits are to be sent, and immediately put under instruction and the routine of camp life.

LOCAL COMMISSARIES.

The Government has determined upon the appointment of five local Commissaries in the Commissary's Department. They are to have the rank of Captain, with a clerk at a salary of $900 a year. They will be stationed in the West, and their duties will be to make purchases of subsistence for the Army.

SCHOOL LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a decision giving to the Territory of Nebraska the right to use the school lands within her jurisdiction, they being every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section in the various townships. This is the first time any territory has been accorded this right, and it places at the disposal of the territory a revenue for schools of $15,000 a year.

COL. MCCUNN IN DIFFICULTY.

Col. MCCUNN, of the Thirty-seventh New-York, has had charges preferred against him by Lieut. R. F. HUNTER, of the Second Infantry, of conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to good order. The specific offence is refusing to show his pass when called upon to do so by Lieut. HUNTER, commanding the patrol, and escaping from his presence to avoid arrest.

THE SECOND MAINE MUTINOUS.

The camp of the Second Maine Regiment was also the scene of a difficulty on Wednesday night. Many of the regiment were dissatisfied at being compelled to remain in service longer than three months, they contending that they were to be regarded as militia, and, if such, they could not be held longer than three months in service out of the State. A force of regulars were sent to their camp early in the evening, and the ringleaders of the mutiny, sixty-seven in number, were arrested, and during the night were marched through the city to the Navy-yard, where they were put on board of the steamer *Powhatan*, in custody of Lieut. PRITCHARD, of the Navy.

ARRESTS.

ALEX. M. FLOWERS, a printer, resident in Washington, was arrested to-day below Alexandria by Lieut. STRAIT, of the Mozart Regiment. He is charged with having been engaged in conveying intelligence to the rebels from this city, through Georgetown, Alexandria, and across the Potomac, at points below Alexandria.

Yesterday, WM. MINER, a Virginia magistrate, and a man of influence, was arrested on suspicion of aiding the rebels. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

LIQUOR DEALERS FINED.

Six liquor dealers, convicted of selling liquor to soldiers, were fined twenty-five dollars, each, to-day. Others guilty of the same offence are now under arrest.

COL. BOERNSTEIN.

Col. HENRY BOERNSTEIN, of the Missouri troops, and who was recently appointed Consul to Bremen, is in the city. He leaves New-York by the steamer of the 28th to assume the duties of the Consulate.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.

The examination of Mr. FAULKNER was not proceeded with to-day. The evidence of his complicity with the rebels is rapidly accumulating, and therefore the examination is delayed. I am reliably informed that a gentleman in Paris last April wrote to the State Department, giving conclusive evidence that Mr. FAULKNER was actively coöperating with the rebels. On reaching New-York in May, he again wrote these facts to the State Department. It is alleged that neither of these letters were received, but it is certain that the gentleman never had an acknowledgment of them. When he heard of the arrest of Mr. FAULKNER, he came directly to Washington and presented his facts to the military authorities.

A number of distinguished gentlemen called upon Mr. FAULKNER to-day, among them Mr. CORCORAN, the Banker, who expressed the warmest sympathy with what he was pleased to call the political persecutions of the ex-Minister.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment is encamped across the Eastern Branch, below the city. Of the ten Captains, only one, Capt. ELLIS, of the Tenth Company, remains with the regiment. Five were killed or wounded at Bull Run, and four are absent. One, Capt. CHRISTIE, it is said, ran from the field in advance of the regiment, took the first train to New-York, thence left by the first conveyance for Canada with his family, and there remains. A court-martial is to sit in the case of the regiment to-morrow. Brigadier-Gen. RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, will preside. The alleged ringleaders are still in the guard-house. Their names are as follows:

SECOND COMPANY—Frank Cocker, George Trimble, G. B. Showel, John McMonnegal, Barnard Daily, Patrick McGovern, Alexander Irving—7.

THIRD COMPANY—Robert Armour, George Clark, John Monroe, Robert Drummond, John Callahan—5.

FOURTH COMPANY—Wm. Mitchell, Thomas McCormick, Daniel Scott, John Bacon, John L. Killan, Owen King—6.

FIFTH COMPANY—Samuel Bolton, Andrew Robinson—2.

SIXTH COMPANY—James Fitzsimmonds, B. Strong, John Mollison, Geo. Mackay—4.

SEVENTH COMPANY—Matthew Kelly, Robert Wilson, John Pardee, Henry Bars, Geo. Jenkins, Patrick Hammond, Jas. Foster, Wm. Brown, Wm. Tate—9.

EIGHTH COMPANY—Hugh McIntyre, George Segar—2.

NINTH COMPANY—John Walker—1.

TENTH COMPANY—Cornelius Peters—1.

THE REBELS SCATTERING.

The leading rebels of Washington are thinning out, some going every day out of the city. The arrest of FAULKNER has frightened them, and the arrest of MUIR has confirmed that fright.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

There is a great activity in the Navy Department. Those who complain of the inefficiency of that branch of the service little know the immense amount of labor that has been done, an entire Navy of 150 vessels having been sent to sea within ninety days. This is better than the British Government did in the beginning of the Crimean war.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Reliable private advices from Texas, dated the 23d, represent the Union sentiment as rather on the increase, and this becomes evident as the true state of the agitators is better understood; and further, that it would extensively be manifested should National protection be afforded against the oppressions of the Disunionists. The newspapers of the State have perverted the statements made by Gen. HOUSTON, from time to time, as it is positively known that he has no sympathy with secessionism. At last accounts he was in quiet seclusion on his farm awaiting events.

The designs of Col. VAN HORN, and other leaders, for the possession of the Northern States of Mexico and Lower California, depend for their fulfillment on the coöperation of the Mexican revolutionary chiefs. But so far the secession filibusters have not met with the sympathy they anticipated from those sources.

J. W. DENVER has been appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of the California volunteers.

W. S. ROWLAND, of New-York, at an interview with the President and Cabinet yesterday, tendered to the Government two additional regiments of Sharpshooters, and it is said Gen. MCCLELLAN urged their immediate organization.

The most reliable information concerning the Disunionists is, that they are slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, in prosecution of their programme to enter Maryland, and encourage and support the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington.

An order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office to-day, appointing the officers of the regular Army, now on mustering duty in the principal cities, disbursing-officers of the funds appropriated by Congress for collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand men, &c. They are charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under this act, and duly authenticated and certified to by the various volunteer recruiting officers.

The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in paragraph 1,315, in general regulation, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service.

Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers will be established at or in the vicinity of New-York, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service, to facilitate the recruiting of volunteer regiments. Officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as they are mustered, the men will be sent with the descriptive list to the camps of rendezvous, at which place the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the regular Army. The cost of transportation from the place of muster will be paid by the Quartermaster at the latter station.

When the organization of regiments accepted, to be raised within a specified time, is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be liable to be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of the War Department.

About forty of the Highlanders, regarded as the principals in the insubordination, are still in irons at the Watch-house, and charges are being formally made out against them.

Provost Marshal PORTER has been placed specially in charge of the bridges over the Potomac. Passes to cross them will hereafter be obtained from him.

Maj. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, and Assistant Adjutant-General MCGEEVER has been detached from the staff of Gen. MCDOWELL and ordered to duty on the staff of Gen. FREMONT.

The sixty-six mutineers of the Second Maine Regiment will, it is said, be sent to the Tortugas, where they will serve the remainder of their term.

The Pennsylvania Campbell Artillery Regiment, the first of the kind organized in the United States by volunteers, are vigorously at work at their encampment and drill five times per day.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The trial by Court-martial of Col. MILES, charged with unofficer-like conduct on the Centreville Heights on the day of the battle of Bull Run, is still progressing, the Court being held in the City Council Chamber. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution are not more than half through. The counsel for Col. RICHARDSON, the complainant, is Lieut.-Col. LARDNER, of Detroit, and for Col. MILES, REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore.

Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the enemy's signal lights were plainly seen from here in the direction of Fairfax Court-house. They were visible for nearly an hour.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN paid a visit to Alexandria, today, for the first time since the battle of Bull Run. He is recovering slowly from the wound he received at that time, but hopes soon to assume command of his brigade.

Twenty rebel cavalry scouts were seen, yesterday, six miles from here, in the direction of Mount Vernon.

Information, thought to be reliable, has been received here, that rebel batteries are being erected at White House Point, also at Quantico, ten miles this side of Aquia Creek.

The *Pawnee* suddenly steamed up last night, and went down the river to make a reconnoissance.

The report that the small-pox is raging to a fearful extent at Manasses Junction, is credited here by Secessionists; also, by those in military authority.

M. F. LOWREY, who was arrested on the 8th of August, while making his way outside of our lines, on the charge of being a spy, had a hearing to-day before the Provost Marshal, after which he was sent to Washington.

Mr. PLOWES, who was a clerk in the Census Bureau, was discharged on the 6th inst.; on the 7th, he wrote a letter to a Mr. RUSSEL, to whom he owed board, stating that he was going to Richmond. The next day he was arrested.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 14, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

A few Confederate scouts attempted last night to cross Hampton Creek, but were fired upon by our pickets, and quickly retired.

Hampton is nightly visited by the Confederates.

Lieut. CROSBY's recent expedition to Accomac and North Hampton Counties has nearly broken up the contraband trade between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake. In some of the places visited by him there was a strong and outspoken Union sentiment.

Five hundred unprepaid letters from the National prisoners at Richmond, left on the Baltimore boat by the released surgeons, were to-day generously forwarded by Gen. BUTLER.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL, who left Albany on the evening express train, arrived here last night at 9:50 P. M., and was escorted from the railroad dépôt at Thirty-first-street, to his hotel, by four companies of the United States Chasseurs.

As soon as the soldiers had retired, a band of musicians arrived, for the purpose of giving the General a serenade, and immediately upon the appearance of the musicians, a large number gathered in front of the St. Nicholas, cheering for the veteran soldier. After the band had played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail to the Chief," Gen. WOOL was led out upon the balcony by Gen. HALL, and spoke nearly as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WOOL.

He commenced by thanking his fellow-citizens for the unexpected compliment. He considered that it was on behalf of his country more than for himself. There was nothing, he said, more grateful to the soldier than to merit and receive the compliments of his countrymen. Yesterday, my friends, said he, we were a great and happy people; the greatest and happies in the world; growing richer and richer every day. What are we to-day? We are divided and distracted by rebellion! And for what cause? Simply because the South desired and determined to extend the area of Slavery. And now the only question for the people to consider is, whether they will sustain the North and freedom and free suffrage, or the South and Slavery? In conclusion, he thanked the people for the honor they had done him, and bowing, retired, amid loud cheering. The band continued to play favorite airs for some time after the General had retired, and until the people left for their homes. The General leaves for Baltimore at 7 o'clock this morning.

RESPECT TO GEN. WOOL.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Quite a number of citizens went over to the Hudson River Railroad to pay their respects to Gen. WOOL, as he passed *en route* to the seat of war.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FURTHFR PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes a detailed account of the battle of Wilson's Creek. But all the main facts concerning the engagement have already been telegraphed. The enemy's camp extended along Wilson's Creek about three miles, inclosed by high ground on each side, upon which the greater part of the engagement was fought. It does not appear from this account that the rebels were driven back any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed, and they burned a large amount of camp equipage and baggage to prevent its capture by our troops. The enemy had twenty-one pieces of artillery and a very large body of cavalry.

Gen. SIEGEL attacked the rebels from the southeast as soon as he heard firing from Gen. LYON's command, and drove them back half a mile, taking possession of their camp, which extended westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col. SOLOMON's Regiment could not be rallied, consequently Col. SIEGEL lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. FLAGG, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field. Our troops captured about four hundred horses. Our loss is about 200 killed and from 600 to 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy cannot possibly be less than double our own, their forces having moved in large bodies, and our artillery playing on them with terrible effect.

Lieut.-Col. BRAND, who commanded a rebel force at Booneville, and has since been acting as aid to Gen. PRICE, was taken prisoner.

Gen. LYON's body has been embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional names of National officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. Maron, of the First Iowa Regiment; Capt. Brown, of the First Ohio Regiment; Major Shaffer is reported killed, but this lacks confirmation.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Gottschalk, of the First Ohio Regiment; Capt. Swift, of the First Kansas Infantry; Capt. Gilbert of the First Infantry; Capt. Holton, of the First Kansas Regiment; Lieut. Brown, of the First Missouri Regiment; Capt. Coles, of the First Missouri Regiment.

THE SKIRMISHING BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

On Thursday last we received marching orders, to be ready to march by 2 o'clock. But the move was not made till 5 P. M. Then we started to meet the rebels, who were said to be concentrating their forces on the Cassville Road, with a view to making an attack on this place. The day was intensely hot, and the dust lay full six inches deep on the dry road, and as our troops and wagons passed along, it rose in great clouds almost stifling. The road is but a continuation of the same style as we met between this and Rolla, flinty and hilly. We marched very slowly, and soon the night drew on and covered us with her mantle, a by no means unpleasant exchange for the scorching rays of the August sun. As the vast body of men, horses and wagons moved on, breaking upon the stillness of the quiet woods, it was a solemn, stirring sensation that came over me. There was the broad heavens, the light-twinkling stars, the sombre hills covered with stunted undergrowth, and the steady tramp of armed men filled with a mighty purpose, and ready to die in a sacred cause. We camped at 9 o'clock, without pitching tents—Gen. LYON and all of us lying upon the hill side with the heavens for a canopy. Early on the following morning we resumed our march, our advanced and flanking parties keenly on the alert, for it was reported that we approached the enemy.

About 10 o'clock we were in sight of a small picket-guard, as it turned out afterwards, in a small house, by the roadside. One piece of artillery was brought to the front, and Capt. TOTTEN sent his compliments to the chaps in the shape of a shell, which went whizzing through the air. You may judge there was no time lost by the rebels in leaving a wide space between them and us. Four were killed. So we pushed on, and now we descend a hill and enter a ravine, with rolling hills on either side. As we make the turn of a sudden bend in the road two miles further on, the advanced pickets report a cloud of dust in advance, and then a party of horsemen is seen on the brow of the hill just in the road. A halt was ordered. Gen. LYON and staff proceed to reconnoitre, and our enemy are evidently doing the same thing, for little parties are to be seen on the hills round about. Two companies of the regulars are thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by Capt. STANLEY's company of cavalry. The head of the column falls back behind the bend of the road just referred to, and is completely hidden from the enemy's view. Capt. TOTTEN prepares his orators for any emergency, and Gen. LYON proceeds to locate the camp, for it is determined that we shall remain here for the night.

Meanwhile the enemy, having dismounted, have descended the hill, passed along a ravine, and, coming over the brow of another rolling ridge, encounter the two companies of infantry. The firing grows rapid and sharp, and the enemy, numbering some 500, threaten to outflank Capt. STEELE's two companies. The cavalry are to the right, and, seeing this movement, some one, excited by the shouts of the brave infantry, cried "Charge!" and like a bolt of thunder the brave fellows dashed forward, Lieut. KELLY in the lead. Right into the trembling, cowering wretches they ride, and death and frightful gashes follow every stroke of their heavy sabres. The rebels fired and ran, and some with the desperation of despair, seeing they are overtaken, turn and try to use their bayonets; but their rout was total, advance and reserve flee for dear life, and leave the field strewn with wounded and dying. They rally and engage the skirmishers again, and a line is again formed, supported by about one thousand mounted men. Now is the time for Capt. TOTTEN. His pieces are hidden from the enemy's view, and they advance altogether unconscious of the reception awaiting them; the ball is rammed home, the air resounds with a roar, and as the smoke clears away the traitors still stand, for that ball went overhead. Try a shell, Captain. Home the shell is driven, and in a moment the loud hills quake with its whiz as it speeds on its deadly errand. It fell just in their midst, and they fell like grass before the mower. To their heels they take, and in rapid succession Capt. TOTTEN and Lieut. SOKALSKI send several balls after them. They carry away their killed and wounded, but return no more.

Some horses were taken and several pieces of arms. Capt. STANLEY lost four men of his cavalry and four were wounded. One man of Capt. STEELE's was shot in the hand. So the day ended. The cavalry charge was one of the most daring and bold things that ever occurred, and it is only wonderful that half of them at least were not killed. It was a mistake, however, but showed what might be expected of them. One of the wounded rebels asked, "were they human beings or devils?"

We marched the next morning only some six miles and had a sight of a few of the advance guard, but they made no stand. We took their camp ground and occupied it for the night. In the afternoon a rather remarkable incident took place. Our troops were all at rest, and a party of some forty horsemen rode down into the very midst as leisurely and carelessly as might be, supposing, as it turned out, that we were their own troops. As they passed Gen. LYON, he observed they were not of our party, and called out to halt them; by this time they discovered their own mistake, and putting spurs to their horses dashed into the adjoining woods. A few shots were fired after them, with no effect, however. Here we despaired of a fight and returned to Springfield.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The fleet of ten steamers, which have been laid up fifteen miles below here for some time past, were brought to the city to-day, by order of Gen. FREMONT, to prevent the possibility of their being taken by Secessionists.

Gen. POPE has about completed the appointment of Committees of Safety in the counties of his department, according to special orders, which have been already telegraphed. Since the adoption of this plan for the preservation of property, acts of violence have most materially diminished, and it is believed that, in a short time, they will, under the new *regime*, entirely cease.

It is stated that some 7,000 rebel troops are approaching Ironton from the South. The National troops in that region are posted at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Arcadia, three villages which lay about two miles apart in the valley, the narrow entrance to which can be easily defended by artillery, and a flank movement is not apprehended, in consequence of the impassable condition of the roads around the valley.

Col. BLAIR arrived here to-day.

The Provost Marshal has issued stringent orders against wearing concealed weapons by citizens, and indicated the sale or giving away of any description of firearms by gunsmiths or other dealers, except by special permits.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

PILLOW BACK AGAIN AT NEW-MADRID.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Scouts came into camp to-day with three officers of the rebel Army, captured in the neighborhood of Charleston. The prisoners report that they belong to the advance portion of PILLOW's force. They say that PILLOW returned to New-Madrid on Sunday evening. These reports are corroborated by our scouts.

A road one hundred feet wide has been cut most of the way from New-Madrid to Charleston. Wells have also been dug along the route for the use of soldiers.

PILLOW's movement down the river was intended as a feint. No immediate attack is anticipated, however. A large force of rebel cavalry was at Price's Landing, twenty miles above here, yesterday.

Large bodies of rebels are around Charleston, said to belong to PILLOW's column.

A large number of recruits arrived here to-day.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13—9 P. M.

Up to this morning it seemed settled that Gen. PILLOW had evacuated New-Madrid; but news brought this afternoon by scouts establishes his return, and makes his movement a feint, as he certainly took his force on board the steamers and went down the river but returned the same night—Sunday evening. He released on Saturday night several of our scouts, taken prisoners, and with the intention, it is believed, of having them bring to our lines the news of his movement towards Memphis, which they did. He is again at New-Madrid. The country in the vicinity of Charleston is full of his scouts.

Sergeant CARSON, of Chicago, now an orderly in Gen. PRENTISS' Staff, on a scouting expedition to-day brought in three prisoners, scouts from PILLOW's Army. They are Sergeant F. A. GAYDEN, of MONTGOMERY's Mississippi Cavalry, and two noted Missouri Secessionists; one a man named JAKE GOODIN, more familiarly known as "Blackhawk," residing near Charleston, who has been prominent in the persecution of Union men, and the other is D. D. HARRIS, who lives near Bird's Point. All were finely armed and mounted, and their capture by CARSON is deemed a most brilliant act. They say they were a portion of PILLOW's advance, and our own scouts corroborate it.

The gun-boats are lying at Mound City. The *Conostega*, Capt. DUBLE, will prove the fastest steamer on the river. The three carry 16 heavy guns, mostly 32's; six of the guns are 64's. They will serve under Commodore RODGERS as a River Guard. Their sailing masters are old and experienced river captains. For scouting and covering the landing and transport of troops they will prove extremely useful.

Late reports announce the enemy getting bolder, and the Secessionists organizing more openly in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau. A company of rebel cavalry have been committing depredations on Union men near Price's Landing.

At Bird's Point all the heavy guns will be in place on barbette carriages by the middle of the week. All apprehensions of attack are removed. The works there are very strong.

The rebels burned a railroad bridge between Charleston and Sykeston last night.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 15.

Since the withdrawal of the Eighteenth Regiment from the vicinity of Charleston, the rebels have torn up the track and destroyed the culverts on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Nothing has been heard from Gen. PILLOW's command. The Government steamers *Graham* and *Express* arrived to-day with supplies.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States chartered storeship *National Guard* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, to stay ultimately at Fort Pickens. She took a very large cargo of all sorts of necessaries, including coal, rigging-materials, ordnance-stores, &c. No soldiers or sailors, except her own crew, were on board. The *National Guard* is fully armed, and well able to protect herself, having no less than six formidable guns on deck.

This morning the Naval Examining Board will meet again at Mr. PLUNY's office, the Secretary of the Navy having ordered the members to reassemble, and continue passing men, until they are ordered to adjourn. They have passed over fifty persons.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday among the troops encamped at Fort Hamilton, in consequence of 150 of them having got some lawyers to procure a *habeas corpus*, by which they could leave the Army, on the plea that TWIGGS' surrender released them from Government service. There are two companies of the Eighth Infantry, two of the First, and three of the Third in camp. They surrendered to VAN DORN, in Texas, and swore not to serve against the South. In answer to a question, as to their sentiments, asked by the War Department on their return, all but 25 of the 550 petitioned for their discharges, which were promised, but never given. Hence the *habeas corpus*.

Among the local naval movements yesterday were the arrival of 1,400 shell for cannon at the Navy-yard, and that of a detachment of United States sailors from Buffalo in this State, which is becoming quite an acquisition as a recruiting post. The men were placed on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* shortly after reaching town.

There was a grand battalion drill of all the United States Marines at this station, on the parade ground of the barracks, yesterday. Bayonet and musket drill is now incessantly taught to the Marines here, squads of whom are always under instruction. Including the Marine Guard of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, there are now some 200 members of that branch of the service at this post, under command of Major BREVOORT and Capt. DORAMUS. The new barracks on Flushing-avenue are nearly finished, and will probably be ready to receive its occupants in a few weeks.

We hear that the Navy Department has received suspicious statements about the loyalty of the recently appointed Commandant of the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard. His son is known to be a Secessionist, but beyond this fact there does not appear to outsiders any tangible foundation for the charge against the father. Capt. GARDNER is a native of Maryland, but, we believe, a citizen of Virginia. He has been considered sound.

There is some talk of disbanding the Eighth Infantry Regiment of the Regular Army, though the rumor lacks official confirmation. In reality, it has no real existence now as a regiment. When organized, its Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and sixteen more of its officers were of Southern birth, nearly all of whom have resigned. Its companies are scattered all over the Union; the two at Fort Hamilton cannot be called of any use to the Government, and four or five are still prisoners in Texas. It is doubtful whether there are 200 men now available in the Eighth, although it numbered about 1,100 in January, 1861.

The Boston steamer *Joseph Whitney*, which has been for some time conveying troops hither and thither for the Government, has been purchased. She is 1,003 tons burthen, and 11 feet draught. She is ordered to this port.

BRECKINRIDGE STATE COMMITTEE.

NO STATE CONVENTION TO BE CALLED.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee met at the Delavan House, in this City, to-day. Twelve members out of sixteen were present, one of the absentees being MATTHEW MCMAHON, the Secretary, who now holds a Custom-house appointment under the Administration.

Hon. J. T. RAPLEE was elected Secretary in his place.

Mr. JOHN A. GREEN, Chairman, called the Committee to order. After an interchange of views, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the State Committee representing that portion of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York which sustained the Maryland Institute Platform at the last election, witness with deep concern and apprehension the long predicted result of the Northern sectional aggressions upon the rights of the Southern States; that, as we have uniformly opposed in the past the policy which we foresaw must produce disunion, so we are equally prompt to raise our voices against civil war; that the worst and most ineffectual argument that can be addressed to the seceding States is war; that we deny that the present struggle is in any sense "a war for the Union," and insist that those who have precipitated the States into hostilities neither care, nor expect, nor desire to restore the Union thereby.

Resolved, That we advocate the proposition for an armistice between the now contending Armies North and South, and the immediate convocation of a convention of delegates from all the States who acknowledged themselves members of the Union in November, 1860, to the end that all differences may be peacefully adjusted, our land saved from bloodshed, and restored to peace, concord and union.

Resolved, That the endeavor to coerce the seceding States has had its fitting counterpart in the recent aggressions made upon the right of free speech and a free Press in those States which still adhere to the Union; that after the announcement that there was a law higher than the Constitution, we were prepared to see the party now in power declare the Constitution suspended, at and during their pleasure; and that the arrests without warrant, and the incarceration without examination, of citizens not adjudged guilty of any crime; the denial of the right of petition; the setting at defiance the Courts of law of our State by order of military officials; the suppression of newspapers; the deprivation of the militia of their arms; the declaration and enforcement of martial law; the unauthorized seizures and searches without sanction of legal proofs, and the conversion of our forts into military bastiles, demand at the hands of a people jealous of their liberties, a solemn and indignant protest.

Resolved, That this State Committee has learned with much satisfaction of the refusal of the State Committee of which DEAN RICHMOND is Chairman, to accept the overtures of the Republicans for a coalition with them upon a single State ticket for the approaching election, that for this declared determination to continue to labor for the overthrow of the Republican Party and policy, we respectfully tender to them the right hand of fellowship, that sacrificing all minor considerations and burying past dissensions in a desire to see a consolidated and united front opposed to the Republican Party, this State Committee will not call a separate State Convention at this time, and that we recommend those Democrats who have recognized this organization to unite in the election of delegates to the State Convention called to meet at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, believing that Convention will distinctly declare itself for measures of peace and reconciliation.

On motion of GIDEON J. TUCKER, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That MATTHEW MCMAHON, Esq., member of this State Committee from the Third Judicial District, having accepted an appointment to office under the National Administration and declared himself a supporter of its policy, be and is hereby, expelled from this Committee.

Carried unanimously.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday at Worcester, and agreed to call a Convention to nominate State Officers, to be held Sept. 10 in Worcester.

The proceedings of the Committee exhibited a broad and patriotic policy, and the call for the Convention asserts that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of the party to those of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

This evening a number of passengers reached this city, in the schooner *Priscilla*, of Baltimore, from Newbern, N. C. They comprise the captains and crews of the several vessels which were captured off Cape Hatteras and taken into the port of Newbern.

The schooner *Priscilla*, of Baltimore, CROWLEY, loaded with salt from Curacoa, was captured by the Confederate steamer *Winslow*, Capt. CAVEN, formerly the steamer *Coffee*, of Norfolk. The captain took out her salt, and released her, because she belonged to Baltimore. She was allowed to bring the captain and crews of the following vessels, forty-three in number:

Capt. CONLY and crew, of the brig *Itasca*, of Warrenton, Me., bound from Neuvitas for New-York, captured off Cape Hatteras, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., by the steames *Winslow*, and taken to Hatteras Inlet and afterwards to Newbern, with a cargo of 500 hhds. of sugar.

Capt. CARLISLE and crew, of the brig *Wm. Knightweny*, from West Indies for New-York, with molasses, captured also by the *Winslow*.

The schooner *Sea Witch*, from Baracoa for New-York, captured by the steamer *Gordon*, of Charleston, with fruit.

The schooner *Henry Hull*, Capt. BAKER, from Key West for Philadelphia.

The following vessels were in the harbor of Newbern when the *Prescilla* sailed:

Schooner *Transit*, of New-London; *Wm. S. Robbins* and *J. W. Hewes*.

On the passage up the Bay, the *Prescilla* was boarded by the United States steamer *Union* and sloop-of-war *Dale*.

The gun-boat *Union* also arrived here this A. M.

Off Cape Hatteras, the *Union* chased a Confederate steamer, supposed to be the *Winslow*, but could not overtake her. A very heavy blow came on at the time, which caused the *Union* to return to Baltimore for repairs. If the *Winslow* did not make a safe harbor before the gale overtook her, she probably was driven ashore or foundered, as the weight of her guns were very great, and the steamer is known not to be very staunch.

RESIGNATION OF ADJUTANT-GEN. READ.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

It is understood that JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR. Adjutant-General of the State, has resigned in consequence of severe ill health, resulting from his unusual labors in discharging the arduous duties of his office. Gov. MORGAN has tendered the appointment to DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, who declined. The office is now tendered by the Governor to a military officer of distinction, who is at present in Washington.

Col. NUGEN and Capt. IRA WAINSWORTH are appointed Board Examiners on the competency of volunteer officers under the new enrollment.

UNION MATTERS IN BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Secession Convention called by the Breckinridge State Committee, was not held in this city to-day, and no meeting of that party, either public or private, is known to be in session. The Mayor was assured last evening that the Convention should not be held.

A grand Union meeting has been in session, however, during the day, comprising thousands of people from this city and the neighboring towns, with patriotic speeches and music, and a parade of several companies of Home Guards. There has been no disturbance of the public peace.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

REPORT OF COL. PORTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, ARLINGTON, Va., July 25, 1861.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. J.: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of the First Brigade, Second Division of the Army, in the battle before Manassas on the 21st inst. The brigade was silently paraded in "light marching order" at 2 o'clock in the morning of that day, composed as follows, viz.:

1. Griffin's Battery.
2. Marines, Major Reynolds.
3. Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., Col. Slocum.
4. Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., Col. Wood.
5. Eighth N. Y. S. M., Col. Lyons.
6. Battalion of Regulars, Major Sykes.
7. First Company Second Dragoons; four companies Cavalry, Major Palmer.

Total strength, 3,700.

The marines were recruits, but through constant exertions of their officers had been brought to present a fine military appearance, without being able to render much active service; they were, therefore, attached to the battery, as its permanent support through the day.

Owing to frequent delays in the march of troops in front, the brigade did not reach Centreville until 4:30 A. M., and it was an hour after sunrise when the head of it was turned to the right to commence the flank movement.

The slow and intermittent movements of the Second Brigade (BURNSIDE'S) were then followed through the woods for four hours, which brought the head of our division to Bull Run and Sudley's Mills, where a halt of half an hour took place, to rest and refresh the men and horses. From the heights on this side of the Run a vast column of the enemy could be plainly descried, at the distance of a mile or more on our left, moving rapidly toward our line of march in front. Some disposition of skirmishers were then directed to be made at the head of the column by the Division Commander, in which Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was observed to bear an active part. The column moved forward, however, before they were completed, and in about thirty minutes emerged from the timber, where the rattle of the musketry and occasional crash of round shot through the leaves and branches of the trees in our vicinity, betokened the opening of battle.

The head of the brigade was immediately turned slightly to the right, in order to gain time and room for deployment on the right of the Second Brigade. GRIFFIN'S Battery found its way through the timber to the fields beyond, followed promptly by the Marines, while the Twenty-seventh took direction more to the left, and the Fourteenth followed upon the trail of the battery—all moving up at a double-quick step.

The enemy appeared drawn up in a long line, extending along the Warrenton Turnpike, from a house and haystack upon our extreme right, to a house beyond the left of the division. Behind that house there was a heavy masked battery, which, with three others along his line on the heights beyond, covered the ground upon which we were advancing with all sorts of projectiles. A grove in front of his right wing afforded it shelter and protection, while the shrubbery along the road in the fences screened somewhat his left wing.

GRIFFIN advanced to within 1,000 yards, and opened a deadly and unerring fire upon his batteries, which were soon silenced or driven away.

Our right was rapidly developed by the Marines, Twenty-seventh, Sixteenth and Eighth, with the Cavalry in rear of the right; the enemy retreating in more precipitation than order as our line advanced. The Second Brigade (BURNSIDE'S) was at this time attacking the enemy's right with perhaps too hasty vigor.

The enemy clung to the protecting wood with great tenacity, and the Rhode Island battery became so much endangered as to impel the commander of the Second Brigade to call for the assistance of the battalion of regulars. At this time I received the information through Capt. W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G., that Col. HUNTER was seriously wounded, and had directed him to report to me as commander of the Division, and in reply to the urgent request of Col. BURNSIDE, I detached the battalion of regulars to his assistance.

For an account of its operations, I would respectfully beg a reference to the inclosed report of its Commander, Major SYKES.

The rebels soon came flying from the woods toward the right, and the Twenty-seventh completed their rout by charging directly upon their centre in the face of a scorching fire, while the Fourteenth and Eighth moved down the turnpike to cut off the retiring foe, and to support the Twenty-seventh, which had lost its gallant Colonel, but was standing the brunt of the action, with its ranks thinning in the dreadful fire. Now the resistance of the enemy's left was so obstinate that the beaten right retired in safety.

The head of HEINTZELMAN'S column at this moment appeared upon the field, and the Eleventh and Fifth Massachusetts Regiments moved forward to the support of our centre, while staff officers could be seen galloping rapidly in every direction, endeavoring to rally the broken Eighth, but this laudable purpose was only partially attained, owing to the inefficiency of some of its field officers.

The Fourteenth, though it had broken, was soon rallied in rear of GRIFFIN'S Battery, which soon took up a position further to the front and right, from which his fire was delivered with such precision and rapidity as to compel the batteries of the enemy to retire in consternation far behind the brow of the hill in front.

At this time my brigade occupied a line considerably in advance of that first occupied by the left wing of the enemy. The battery was pouring its withering fire into the batteries and columns of the enemy wherever they exposed themselves. The cavalry were engaged in feeling the left flank of the enemy's position, in doing which some important captures were made, one by Sergeant SOCKS, of the Second Dragoons, of a Gen. GEORGE STEWART, of Baltimore. Our cavalry also emptied the saddles of a number of the mounted rebels.

Gen. TYLER'S Division was engaged with the enemy's right. The Twenty-seventh was resting on the edge of the woods in the centre, covered by a hill upon which lay the Eleventh and Fifth Massachusetts, occasionally delivering a scattering fire. The Fourteenth was moving to the right flank, the Eighth had lost its organization, the Marines were moving up in fine style in rear of the Fourteenth, and Capt. ARNOLD was occupying a height in the middle ground with his battery. At this junction there was a temporary lull in the firing from rebels, who appeared only occasionally on the heights in irregular formations, but to serve as marks for GRIFFIN'S guns. The prestige of success had thus far attended the efforts of our inexperienced but gallant troops. The lines of the enemy had been forcibly shifted, nearly a mile to their left and rear. The flags of eight regiments, though borne somewhat wearily, now pointed towards the hill from which disordered masses of rebels had been seen hastily retiring. GRIFFIN'S and RICKETT'S Batteries were ordered by the commanding General to the top of the hill on the right, supporting with the "Fire Zouaves" and Marines, while the Fourteenth entered the skirt of wood on their right to protect that flank, and a column composed of the Twenty-seventh New-York, Eleventh and Fifth Massachusetts, Second Minnesota and Sixty-ninth New-York, moved up toward the left flank of the batteries; but so soon as they were in position and before the flanking support had reached their's, a murderous fire of musketry and rifles, opened at pistol range, cut down every cannonier and a large number of horses. The fire came from some infantry of the enemy, which had been mistaken for our own forces, and officer in the field having stated that it was a regiment sent by Col. HEINTZELMAN to support the batteries.

The evanescent courage of the "Zouaves" prompted them to fire, perhaps, a hundred shots, when they broke and fled, leaving the batteries open to a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which took place immediately. The Marines also, in spite of the exertions of their gallant officers, gave way in disorder. The Fourteenth, on the right, and the column on the left, hesitatingly retired, with the exception of the Sixty-ninth and Thirty-eighth, of New-York, who nobly stood and returned the fire of the enemy fifteen minutes. Soon the slopes behind us were swarming with our retreating and disorganized forces, while riderless horses and artillery teams ran furiously through the flying crowd.

All further efforts were futile. The words, gestures, and threats of our officers were thrown away upon men who had lost all presence of mind, and only longed for absence of body. Some of our noblest and best officers lost their lives in trying to rally them. Upon our *first position* the Twenty-seventh was the first to rally, under the command of Maj. BARTLETT, and around it the other regiments engaged soon collected their scattered fragments. The battalion of regulars, in the meantime, moved steadily across the field from the left to the right, and took up a position, when it held the entire forces of the rebels in check until our forces were somewhat rallied.

The Commanding General then ordered a retreat upon Centreville, at the same time directing me to cover it with the battalion of regulars, the cavalry, and a section of artillery. The rear guard thus organized followed our panic-stricken troops to Centreville, resisting the attacks of the rebel cavalry and artillery, and saving them from the inevitable destruction which awaited them, had not this body been interposed.

Among those who deserve especial mention, I beg leave to place the following names, viz.; Capt. GRIFFIN, for his coolness and promptitude in action, and for the handsome manner in which he handled his battery.

Lieut. AMES, of the same battery, who, after being wounded, gallantly served with it in action; being unable to ride on horseback, was helped on and off a caisson in changes of position.

Capt. TILLINGHAST, A. G. M., who was ever present when his services were needed, carrying orders, rallying troops, and serving with his batteries, and finally, I have to state with the deepest sorrow, was mortally wounded.

Major SYKES, and the officers of his command, (three of whom, Lieuts. LATIMER, DICKENSON and KENT, were wounded,) who, by their discipline, steadiness, and heroic fortitude gave *éclat* to our attacks upon the enemy, and averted the dangers of a final overthrow.

Major PALMER, and the cavalry officers under him, who, by their daring intrepidity, made the effectiveness of that corps all that it could be upon such a field in supporting batteries, feeling the enemy's position and covering our retreat.

Major REYNOLDS' Marines, whose jealous efforts were well sustained by his subordinates, two of whom, Brevet-Maj. ZULIN and Lieut. HALE, were wounded, and one, Lieut. HITCHCOCK, lost his life.

Col. H. W. SLOCUM, who was wounded while leading his gallant Twenty-seventh New-York to the charge, and Maj. J. J. BARTLETT, who subsequently commanded it, and by his enthusiasm and valor kept it in action, and out of the panic. His conduct was imitated by his subordinates, of whom two, Capt. N. O. ROGERS and Lieut. N. C. JACKSON, were wounded, and one ensign, ASA PARK, was killed.

In the last attack, Col. H. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth New-York State Militia, was wounded, together with Capts. R. B. Jordan and C. F. Baldwin, and Lieuts. J. A. Jones, J. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough and C. Scholes, and Adjutant Laidlaw. The officers of the 14th, especially Maj. JAMES JOURDAN, were distinguished by their display of spirit and efficiency throughout the action.

Surgeon CHARLES KEENEY, of the Medical Department, who by his professional skill, promptitude and cheerfulness made the condition of the wounded of the Second Division comparatively comfortable. He was assisted to a great extent by Dr. RANCH, of Chicago, a citizen.

During the action I received extremely valuable aid and assistance from my aid-de-camp, Lieut. C. F. TROWBRIDGE, and Lieut. F. M. BACHE, both of the Sixteenth Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. HOWARD, Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., acting Brigade Quartermaster, by his zealous attention to duty, brought the wagons of my Brigade safely to Arlington.

The staff officers of the second division commanding, viz., Capt. N. D. WHIPPLE, Lieuts. CROSS and FLAGAN, served with me after the fall of Col. HUNTER, and I am indebted to them for gallant, faithful services during the day. Capt. WHIPPLE had his horse killed under him by a cannon ball. Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gen., Lieut. W. W. ARWELL, sustained the high reputation he had before won for himself as a brave and skillful officer, and to him I am very greatly indebted for aid and assistance, not only in performing with the greatest promptitude the duties of his position, but by exposing himself most fearlessly in rallying and leading forward the troops, he contributed largely to their general effectiveness against the enemy. I desire to call the attention of the Commanding General particularly to him.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the inclosed return of killed, wounded and missing in my brigade. Since the inclosed reports were handed in, many of the missing have returned, perhaps one-third of those reported. The report of Col. BURNSIDE, commanding Second Brigade, was sent to me after the above report was written. While respectfully calling the attention of the General to it, I would also ask leave to notice some misconceptions under which the Colonel commanding Second Brigade seems to have labored, viz.: first, of his agency in the management or formation of the Second Division on the field; second, of the time that his brigade was entirely out of the action, with the exception of the New-York Regiment; third, of the positions of his brigade in the retreat, and particularly of the position of the Seventy-first New-York, as he may have mistaken the rear guard, organized under my direction by your order, for the evening. Capt. ARNOLD'S Battery and the cavalry were directed, and placed in their positions by my senior staff officer, up to the time when Col. HEINTZELMAN ordered the cavalry to the front of the column. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. PORTER,
Col. Sixteenth Regt., U. S. A., Commanding.

COL. BURNSIDE'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following report, supplementary to the one which we have published, was sent by Col. BURNSIDE to Col. PORTER on the 3d inst.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3, 1861.

Col. Andrew Porter, commanding Second Division, &c.:

COLONEL: You will observe that my report of the movements of my brigade at Bull Run, on the 21st ult., is dated July 24, but three days after the battle. It was made out in the rough on that day, and the next morning (25th) orders came to my camp, directing me to get my First Rhode Island Regiment in readiness to leave for Providence on the 7 P. M. train. The work incident to moving a regiment, with its baggage, so occupied me that I had no time to revise my report, but sent it in as it was, intending, at my leisure, to make a supplementary one. It will not seem strange that many omissions and some inaccuracies should have occurred, which I now hope to correct. I stated that after Col. HUNTER was wounded he directed me to "*take charge of the formation of the Division in the presence of the enemy*," when I should have said *that part of the Division in presence of the enemy*. I of course knew that you commanded the Division by virtue of your superior rank; but you were at that time, as you will remember, in command of your Brigade in another part of the field.

In another part of my report I mention the arrival of Col. HEINTZLEMAN'S Division on our left. It was SHERMAN'S Brigade, with the Sixty-ninth New-York Militia in advance, that arrived at about 12½ o'clock, and by a most deadly fire assisted in breaking the enemy's lines, and soon after one o'clock the woods on our front, which had been so obstinately held, were cleared of the enemy. My brigade had now been engaged since about 10½ o'clock.

In my first report I mentioned the opportune arrival of Maj. SYKE'S Battalion, and it is not necessary to repeat what I then said of their gallant support of my brigade. I beg to again mention the bravery and steadiness manifested by Col. MARTIN and his entire regiment, (Seventy-first,) both on the field and during the retreat. Col. MARSTON, of the Second New-Hampshire, was badly wounded in the shoulder, but notwithstanding that he remained in the saddle under fire after his wound was dressed, his horse being led by his orderly. The regiment under charge of Lieut.-Col. FISKE conducted itself most gallantly; both officers and men deserve great praise.

Of the two Rhode Island Regiments I have already spoken more fully, but cannot close this without again attesting to the admirable conduct of Lieut.-Col. WHEATON of the Second Regiment, and Majors BALCH and GODDARD, of the First, with the Staff and company officers and men of both regiments. No troops could have behaved better under fire. By an omission in copying my first report the name of Capt. WM. L. BOWERS, Quartermaster First Rhode Island Regiment, who is reported missing, was not mentioned. He was a brave and efficient officer, whom I could ill afford to lose. I have good reason to hope that he is alive in the hands of the enemy and well cared for. Since my original report I have learned that some others of our missing are in Richmond, among them Lieut. KNIGHT and Dr. HARRIS, of the First Rhode Island Regiment.

I beg to supply an important omission in my first report, by attesting to the courage and efficiency of my personal staff, Chaplain WOODBURY, of the First Rhode Island Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; Adjutant MERRIMAN, First Rhode Island Regiment, A. A. A. G.; and Lieut. BEAUMONT, United States Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, who were all active in their assistance on the field. Lieut. BEAUMONT being in the regular service, I beg to recommend him to the notice of the Commanding General as a most gallant and deserving young officer.

Capt. CURSON, Seventy-first New-York, Division Quartermaster, and Capt. GOODHUE, Second New-Hampshire, Division Commissary, rendered most efficient service in their departments. Capt REYNOLDS'S battery did such good service in so many parts of the field, that it has a place in several reports, which renders it unnecessary for me to make further mention of it.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 5.

Three large tobacco factories on Main-street, near Twenty-fifth, are now occupied by the prisoners brought from Manassas. The first thing which will arrest the attention of a passer by is the presence of a number of soldiers moving lazily about in squads, or sitting upon the sidewalk with their backs against the fences, while sentinels are pacing up and down in front and alongside the factories. The inner line of the narrow brick pavement is the limit within which no one is allowed to pass without a "permit."

If you do but stop a minute and project your toe over the line, the sentinel will require a retrograde movement of your foot. Such is the discipline. The force at present employed in guard duty is composed of the B. Y. G.s (Buckingham Yancey Guard) and soldiers of the "Provisional Army." The windows of the first and second stories of HARWOOD'S factory are furnished with a few iron bars. The windows in the upper stories, as well as those in the other factories, have no such attachments. The prisoners, except when they are sleeping or eating, are constantly gazing out of the windows. They are not allowed to hold conversation with outsiders, but chat freely with each other.

On Saturday, we observed four of the prisoners engaged in a game of cards near one of the windows. At another, one of them was smoking a pipe, and seemed quite contented with his lot. We mention these little facts to indicate that the "Yankees" (as they are termed) are not treated with that rigor which some have supposed. On the cross street, a squad of ten or fifteen of them, mostly Zouaves, were engaged with spades in digging a trench to carry off the rain. Others were "toting" water, in tubs, from a spring near by. Three or four have been detailed to wait upon the wounded, and these were allowed to cross the street from one factory to another unattended by a guard. Most of the prisoners seemed cheerful, but some looked haggard and dejected.

During our stay two fine hearses drew up at the front door of HARWOOD'S factory. Each contained a coffin, which was removed into the building. On inquiry we learned that two of the prisoners had died from wounds received in the battle of the 21st ult., and their bodies were about to be sent to the burial ground. The prisoners crowded to the front windows to witness the removal of their departed comrades, but curiosity, rather than sympathy, was depicted upon their countenances.

Everybody is asking, "What's to be done with the prisoners?" Some suggest that they be sent "down South" to Fort Sumter and elsewhere, to be taken care of until LINCOLN is ready to exchange. Others think the best behaved among them should be sent home, in order that they may impart their experience to the deluded people of their section, upon the same principle that a singed rat is sometimes turned loose to frighten the others away. *It is stated that the shoemakers among them will be required to "earn their grub" by making shoes for the Confederate Army.*

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 5.

Twenty-one wounded Yankees arrived from Manassas by train at 2 o'clock yesterday, and the regular mail train, which got in later in the evening, brought seventy-two unwounded prisoners of war, and two parties, who are said to be citizens of Virginia, arrested on suspicion of treason. One is a preacher, whose name we could not learn, the other is a farmer named COOK, who has been a resident of Fairfax County for the last ten years. We could find out nothing as to the circumstances of their arrest.

The prisoners were marched to HARWOOD'S prison, between a double file of soldiers, followed by a motley and excited crowd of men, women and children, negroes and dogs. Two United States regulars, clothed in their heavy blue greatcoats, headed the queer-looking brigade, whilst his reverence and the farmer from Fairfax brought up the rear. We understand that the regulars wore those coats through the great fight at Manassas. This, we think, accounts for their not running sooner than they did. No man with half sense would attempt to fight in a coat weighing near twenty pounds, and with tails that almost drag on the ground.

BRIG-GEN. BURNSIDE AND SENATOR WILSON.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 14.

Our readers will remember the remark which Gen. BURNSIDE made recently in a speech at Newport in regard to how Hon. HENRY WILSON looked during an interview in Gen. MCDOWELL'S tent, at Centreville, previous to the battle of Bull Run. That remark has elicited the following correspondence, which will be read with interest by the public generally:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S LETTER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9, 1861.

Hon. Henry Wilson:

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember a conversation that I had with Gen. MCDOWELL at Centreville, in reference to the move upon Manassas. Well, during that conversation I imagined that you looked at me as if you thought I was inclined to be over-cautious, to say the least; and in the course of some remarks at Newport, the other day, I unwisely alluded to your looks of distrust as to my courage. In conversation to-day with Gov. ANTHONY I learned that you were the first to urge my confirmation as Brigadier-General, which convinces me that you never could have entertained the thoughts I attributed to you; and as I am always anxious to repair a wrong, I hasten to repair that done you, and to thank you for your kind support. As I may have been misunderstood to imply that you were urging a forward move at that time, I beg to say that, with the above exception, I never saw or heard anything from you that tended that way, and as I have stated, I was mistaken in that instance, you are at liberty to make this public if it is a matter of sufficient importance.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I am, as ever, yours sincerely, A. E. BURNSIDE.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY WILSON.

NATICK, Mass., Aug. 10, 1861.

Gen. A. E. Burnside:

DEAR SIR: Your note explanatory of your Newport speech is received, and I hasten to acknowledge its receipt. I confess I was surprised and pained when I read in the public prints the report of your speech, but I am gratified that you have discovered your mistake, and righted, as far as you can, the wrong you did me.

Your remarks tended to fix the conviction in the public mind that I was at Centreville urging on the forward movement of the Army; but you admit in your note that with the exception of a look which you thought expressed a distrust of your courage, you never heard anything from me of the kind. Surely, you could not have done so, for while I am for the most energetic prosecution of the war, I am content to leave the matter in the hands of Gen. SCOTT and the officers of the Army.

But you certainly misinterpreted my "look at you" in Gen. MCDOWELL'S tent. I certainly had no thought that you were either over-cautious or a coward. On the contrary, I shared with you most painful apprehensions of the result of the coming battle. I knew fears were entertained, when I left Washington, that JOHNSTON had out-generaled PATTERSON, and thrown portions of his command into Manassas; I knew the Secretary of War had returned in haste to Washington, to hurry forward more troops; I knew reinforcements had arrived during the two preceding days in large numbers from JOHNSTON and from Richmond; I knew something of the strength of the enemy's position, and I knew what were our numbers, and I feared we had not force enough to wring victory from the foe in his strong position. Anxiety for the result, not idle curiosity, carried me there. Knowing the position of affairs, I felt oppressed with anxiety for the result. It was no time for me to advise men upon whom rested such great responsibilities. But to some of my intimate friends, to Gen. KEYES, DONN PIATT, Aid of Gen. SCHENCK, and others, I expressed my anxiety and doubt. I thought I read in the faces of the brave leaders of brigades assembled on Saturday night, in Gen. MCDOWELL'S tent, to receive their orders for the battle, the same feeling of anxiety and doubt that oppressed me; but I might have mistaken their feelings, as you did mine. I do not believe there was a civilian at Centreville who urged a forward movement. You say Gov. ANTHONY informed you that I was the first to urge your confirmation as Brigadier-General. A few moments before the adjournment, Gov. SEWARD sent for me to come immediately to the President's room in the Capitol. I promptly obeyed his summons, and the President expressed his desire that I should, if possible, get through your confirmation. Neither the President, Mr. SEWARD nor myself could recall your christian name, so I hastened to the Senate, learned your name of Gov. ANTHONY, hurried back to the President's room, your nomination was hastily written, and I took it into the Senate, placed it in the hands of the President's private secretary, then on the floor delivering signed bills, and as soon as it was read I moved its confirmation, without reference. Such, Sir, was my action towards you; I would not have acted thus towards one I had thought cowardly.

But while I was thus acting towards you in Washington you were uttering words in New-England which ignorance or malignity could use to injure me. But let that pass. I have no memory for a wrong your own sense of justice has righted.

I can assure you, however, that I should have acted as I did towards you if your Newport speech had been before me. We are engaged in a contest for national existence, a contest in which I believe we should cheerfully give our toil, treasure and blood. In this holy contest we should know no parties, no personal friends or enemies. All we should ask is fidelity to the country, and zeal and capacity in its support. I have urged the appointment of political and personal enemies—men who have even bitterly denounced me, men with whom I have not spoken for years—and I have warmly commended their conduct; while I have opposed the appointment of less efficient personal and political friends, of those who tenderly care for their men, supply their wants and discipline them for the stern duties of the field, should receive support and commendation. I had watched your course from the 24th of April, when we first met in Gen. BUTLER'S room at Annapolis, to the day of your return home, and I saw how carefully you watched over your noble regiment, and how well you fitted those brave men to do their duty on the field of battle. I was glad of an opportunity to aid in placing you in a position where you would continue to serve your country. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The production of rifles at the United States Armory, in this city, continues to rapidly increase under the zealous efforts of the new Superintendent, Mr. DWIGHT, and it has become the chief reliance of the Government for small arms in the present emergency. Above 700 workmen are now employed in the establishment, and about 200 arms are made each day. At the "Water Shops" building, the work continues night and day, and gas is soon to be introduced in that shop through pipes now being laid through Central-street. Upon the hill, a steam engine and shafting are being placed in the large middle arsenal building on State-street, and the old arsenal building next west is also being prepared for workmen, with the purpose of transferring to these two buildings the whole stocking department of the armory.

Night work is also to be immediately commenced in the shops here on all the important departments; and within a month the number of workmen will probably be increased to over 1,000, and the production of arms to 300 per day, or 7,500 a month. If it is possible to procure additional machinery for the stocking of guns, this production can and will be still further increased by November to 500 a day, or 12,500 a month. If this can be done, the independence of the Government, alike of additional public armories and of private contractors, will be largely illustrated. The rifles, or rifle muskets, more properly, are dispatched to the seat of war as fast as produced. All the accumulated production of the Armory, amounting last April to 140,000 muskets, including old and new models, has for some time been exhausted by the great demand for the Armies of the Republic.

The officers of the Armory find no difficulty in getting the additional workmen needed. Men are applying at the rate of some 50 a day, and the best are selected for the places to be filled.

With an appreciation of both present and prospective wants, Congress, at the late special session, made liberal appropriations, not only for pushing the manufacture in the present buildings of the armory to their utmost capacity, but for new and extensive shops. At the recommendation of Gen. RIPLEY, the head of the Ordnance Department, indorsed by the Secretary of War, nearly half a million dollars was set apart for buildings, and two hundred thousand dollars for machinery to fill and run them. The order for the execution of this great work is expected daily from Washington, when it will be immediately entered upon, and the buildings pushed far forward the present season. The plans for the new establishment, so far as perfected, contemplate the occupation of the now vacant and beautiful eastern square of the public grounds—with a complete and compact series of workshops, entirely superseding the present shops, and capable of furnishing with ease and comfort and economy some 10,000 to 15,000 stand of arms per month. The present shops, save those on Mill River called the Water Shops, are old and unfit for the position they occupy in such a Government establishment as this, and certainly unequal for the work now demanded of them. It was long a favorite plan of Col. RIPLEY, as Superintendent here, to reconstruct the whole working department of the armory, abandoning the "water shops" as a branch of the gun-making business, and relying wholly upon steam power for running the machinery of the establishment; and now, as Gen. RIPLEY, and head of the Ordnance Bureau, he is likely to be a chief instrument in the realization of his wise scheme.

In this way greater economy and convenience will be secured, and the cost of the rifle reduced to nine or ten dollars. The water shops buildings, abandoned as a distinct branch of the armory, may wisely be used as a Government cannon foundry, for which they are excellently fitted, or perhaps even more profitably in the manufacture of American iron for the uses of the armory. At present, all the iron for the rifle barrels has to be imported from England. None of the right quality is yet manufactured in America, though it could be done with the proper care and expense, and the Government would be abundantly justified in superseding the importation by the manufacture here.

The New Armory Shops will probably consist of a series of four brick buildings, each 500 feet long, running north and south, fifty feet apart, upon the eastern square named, and connected at right angles through the centre with a fifth building, 150 feet long. The main or front shop will be three stories high, and possess, probably, some worthy architectural character. The three parallel buildings will be each one story, the first of them being occupied for the steam engines and boilers, and for storing coal, the second as the forging shop, and the third for proving and other special purposes. The building connecting the series at right angles, will be occupied for the various lighter details of the business. The plan also contemplates a new office building and store house, to be located north of the workshops, on a range with the superintendent's house and the present residences of the clerks.

THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the Providence Post, Aug. 12.

The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday after a session of three days. Considerable business was done on the last day of the session. A resolution pledging the support of the State to the General Government in its efforts to support the Union, was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to A. E. BURNSIDE, late Colonel of the First Rhode Island Regiment, and the officers and men under his command, and to Col. WHEATON, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and the officers and men under his command, were unanimously adopted. A resolution tendering the sympathies of the General Assembly to the families of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, Capt. TOWER, Capt. SMITH, Lieut. PRESCOTT, and other officers and privates who lost their lives in the late battle near Manassas, in Virginia, was also passed.

A resolution of amendment to the Constitution, allowing all foreign-born citizens who may serve their country in the present war, by enlisting in Army, to vote on the same qualification as native-born citizens, was also adopted.

An act finally passed both Houses, fixing the bounty to all volunteers who have enlisted since the 16th day of June last, or who may hereafter enlist at fifteen dollars, instead of thirty-six dollars, as the law heretofore provided.

An act empowering the several towns of the State to raise money for the payment of bounties or assistance to the volunteers and their families, and dependents in the same manner as they now have to raise money for ordinary town expenses, and confirming all such appropriations heretofore made, was also passed.

A resolution authorizing the general Treasurer to borrow $500,000 to provide for raising and equipping future regiments, was also passed; and the Senate passed in concurrence the House bill authorizing the issuing of state Bonds to the amount of $500,000, to meet the present and future indebtedness of the State.

Previous to the vote of adjournment, the Governor made the following remarks:

SENATORS: In bidding you farewell, I tender you my congratulations on your return to your families. We are in the midst of a conflict the end of which no mortal eye can foresee, and the immense expense of which no human reason can fathom. But confiding in the kind Providence that led our forefathers from the perils of war to the blessings of peace; from colonial dependence on a foreign nation to the enjoyment of national independence, I reverently hope and believe that God, in his own good time, will silence the storm that is raging throughout our beloved country, and reunite our now hostile countrymen in the bonds of an indestructible friendship.

Of the kindness expressed by the General Assembly in several resolutions respecting my past conduct, I am deeply sensible. And I here renew my vow of devotion to my native State. I shall in the future, as I have done during the past, patiently endure every privation, cheerfully share every burden, and hopefully encounter every danger, believing that wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country.

I feel confident that you, respected Senators, and all the other branches of the Government of Rhode Island will not falter in the performance of the solemn duties which are pointed out in this crisis, alike by an honest State pride and a patriotic devotion to the National Constitution.

Adjourned.

ORDNANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Traveller* says that Messrs. ALGER & Co., on Foundry-street, South Boston, are at present very busy in manufacturing ordnance for the Government. They are making Navy Dahlgren guns of 9-inch calibre, boat-howitzers, similar to those recently supplied to the steamers *Morse* and *Caleb Cushing* by Messrs. ALGER & Co., sea-coast mortars; 8 and 12-pounder guns and 5-inch bore; brass pieces for merchant ships; JAMES' rifled cannon 6-pound field guns; 12-pound mountain howitzers, and 12-pound field howitzers, on carriages with an elevating screw. They are also making grape and canister: 8, 10, 12 and 13 inch shells, and balls of all the sizes used in the Government service.

THE REBELS AND THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

There is no longer any doubt of the fact that the Confederates have made treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Indian tribes of the Indian Territory, excepting the Cherokees, which tribe has so far been kept out of the alliance by the prudence of their Chief, JOHN ROSS. It has been reported that Ross had therefore been assassinated. But this lacks confirmation. He was always remarkably vigilant and cautious, and has been accustomed to exposure. It is also known that he generally had near his person a faithful guard.

JOHN ROSS had the sagacity to know that whether the revolution should be consummated or not—whether the Federal Government or the Confederates should hold dominion in the territories, their interests must lie in strict neutrality.

If their territory is to be a subject of contention between the two parties, they must lose, whoever may win. They will be wasted away and destroyed in the war, however the war may terminate.

The Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws, have given their adherence to the Confederates, and probably the Cherokees are divided on the question. As the matter now stands, all those tribes that have united with the Confederates will be treated as traitors by the United States Government. Their annuities and allowances of whatever nature will be stopped. Furthermore the engagements which the United States Government entered into with them for their perpetual and peaceful occupancy of the territory are no longer obligatory on the United States, and they will be driven out of the territory. The Northwestern Republicaans propose already to give the territory to the negroes who shall become free during the war.

But it is already manifest that the Confederates have felt the importance, of settling at once the *territorial question*, upon which question they seceded and went to war. The question of Slavery in the Indian territory, and in States to be created out of territories of the United States, brought about the dissolution of the Union, and the present civil war. *The Confederates have at once seized upon New-Mexico and the Indian territory, with a view to the extension of Slavery.* The North will soon have to fight for their recovery, or give up the question.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and, whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and, whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation; and, in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation; and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayers of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

JUDGE HOLT.

While at Niagara Falls, on Friday, Judge HOLT was waited upon by a Committee from Buffalo, who invited him to visit that place and address the people. Judge MARTEN addressed him in justly-complimentary terms, to which Judge HOLT replied as follows:

"SIR: The devotion of Buffalo to the Constitution and the Union, of which you have spoken, is well known to the whole country. At this tragic juncture of our history, not only her loyalty, but that of the great Empire State of which she is a part, has been made brilliantly manifest alike in our National councils and upon our National battle-fields. An invitation, such as you convey, coming from such a city, I cannot but accept as a marked honor, and this honor is enhanced for my heart by the distinguished channel through which the invitation has reached me, and by the graceful and complimentary terms in which it has been expressed. The journey, however, which I am prosecuting, was undertaken for purposes strictly private, with no expectation or wish that it should be in any manner connected with the political discussions of the day.

My arrangements, which I could not now well modify, will require me to leave the Falls for Quebec to-morrow morning, which will make it impracticable for me to comply with the request which you have made. Under different circumstances I should have been most happy to meet the people of Buffalo, who so generously appreciate the humble services I have striven to render in behalf of our struggling and now bleeding country. I have aimed but to discharge an obvious and most solemn duty, and I can take no more credit to myself for loving such a Government and land as ours, than can the flower of the garden for lifting its petals to the sun that brightens and beautifies it, and to the dews and showers by which it is nurtured and blessed.

I avail of the occasion to say that the recent attitude of Kentucky cannot but have clouded her reputation before her sisters of the Union. It is proper, however, to state that this position was assumed for her, by her public men, at a time when the popular sentiment of the State was unknown, and, under the pressure of patriotic apprehensions that a more decided stand at the moment might have disastrous, if not fatal consequences. That time with its apprehensions has passed away, and I believe the proof of Kentucky's loyalty is now complete. That this loyalty will endure to the end of the fearful struggle in which the Republic is engaged, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Very soon events will occur in that proud Commonwealth which will soon show that she is full of brave men, who value far less their fortunes and their lives than they do that blessed Union, which as it is their common property, so it is the common hope and glory of us all.

I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful to the people of Buffalo, and to each of you, gentlemen, for this flattering compliment, and much regret that I am denied the pleasure of meeting you and them in the manner proposed."

CAPT. TYLER.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Capt. TYLER who was arrested in Cincinnati on Wednesday, was the Commandant at Fort Kearney when the civil war broke out. He deserted the fort, spiking the cannon and stealing everything he could. The following extract from a letter written in the fort at that time, is furnished by a friend who vouches for its reliability:

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1861.

The commanding officer, Capt. TYLER, spiked sixteen pieces of cannon (all we had) last week, and *deserted* the post, taking with him sixty Government mules, &c., &c. He had issued orders to blow up the magazine and burn the gun-carriages, but the dragoons mutinied and were about to kill him after the guns were spiked—so he left in a hurry. The dragoons were all Union men.

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Dispatch* writ

...ENT OF THE LOU-
...ROOPS THERE.

...FROM THE SOUTH—NO. I.

...in preparing a date or a ...
...letters written at intervals from time ...
...and occasion and opportunity in the ...
...my wanderings through the South to ...
...various stations and to put together the re-...
...of my observations and reflections on what I ...
...have seen, and I therefore shall forward this com-...
...munication, as soon as I can get within the reach ...
...of the postal system, just as it has been com-...
...paratively certain when it may arrive in England ...
...when it may be finished. As I write I am in ...
...the State of Mississippi, and on my way to Vir-...
...ginia and thence to Washington. The time is the ...
...middle of June. As to all knowledge of the ...
...world outside of the Confederate States, I am in ...
...perfect ignorance. The posts are stopped, the ...
...telegraphs are mythical, the "news" not truthful ...
...even novel, for a skirmish is made to do good ...
...duty as a battle, a victory a glorious achievement, ...
...a brilliant success—in fact, as everything but a ...
...skirmish for at least a week or ten days. Of ...
...the Northern States as little is known here ...
...as there is of Europe, and all one can ...
...learn of England or of France is contained ...
...in some dubious extracts from Northern ...
...papers in reference to the policy to be adopted or ...
...the opinions which have been expressed regard-...
...ing the Confederate States whenever the general ...
...tone and temper of the remarks are favorable. ...
...This much by way of preface and explanation. ...
...With all their vehement hate of each other, and ...
...the wild exaggeration of their words, the North-...
...ern and Southern armies are at present paralyzed ...
...by want of an efficient transport in the presence ...
...of each other's outposts and on their own soil. ...
...There may be bloody conflicts, there may be con-...
...siderable slaughter in undecisive fights, but no ...
...*battle* can be lost or gained of such a character as ...
...to produce any great influence on the course of ...
...the campaign till Gen. SCOTT, on the one hand, ...
...and Mr. DAVIS, on the other, shall have suc-...
...ceeded in organizing a sufficient force of cavalry, ...
...artillery, and, above all, a proper commissariat ...
...and transport. Mere infantry combats, unless ...
...in siege operations between covering and ...
...investing armies, rarely determine the issue ...
...of any war, no matter how sanguinary they may ...
...be. It is impossible for me to express any ...
...opinion as to the condition of the Northern army ...
...till I see it, but, so far as I have had means of ...
...examining the state of the Southern troops, I in-...
...cline to think that they are not at present capable ...
...of any very great aggressive effort; and I am dis-...
...posed to the belief that nothing but the instinct of ...
...self-preservation will prove strong enough to hold ...
...them together, even in a defensive attitude, for ...
...any considerable protracted war. In cavalry and ...
...field artillery they are miserably deficient, and ...
...more talk about "cold steel" will not win victories ...
...or maintain successful campaigning. I doubt if ...
...Mr. DAVIS could for his supreme struggle just ...
...now put 8,000 horse and 50 pieces of light artillery ...
...in the field. If Gen. SCOTT is not much better off, ...
...he has, at all events, the *nuclei* of both arms in ...
...the United States cavalry and artillery which re-...
...main to him; and it will not have been unobserved ...
...by Europe that, while the officers of the United ...
...States Army have to an extraordinary extent proved ...
...unfaithful to their flag, or, at least, have gone ...
...over to the Confederate States, the troopers and ...
...common soldiers have, almost to a man, stood ...
...by their colors, and refused to take service ...
...under any persuasion with the Secessionists. As ...
...to commissariat supplies, so long as the armies ...
...are scattered in various provinces or States rest-...
...ing on rivers, railroads and towns, in the midst of ...
...corn-growing, beef and mutton-making communi-...
...ties, there may be no very great difficulties felt by ...
...either, but when the armies are massed together ...
...or moved away in rapid marches their deficient ...
...organization on vital points will be speedily ap-...
...parent and cruelly felt, and as the war goes on ...
...the North, having the sea open and supplies of ...
...food and other matters accessible, must have the ...
...advantage in the long run, if there be one. Even ...
...at this moment the Southern troops seize on ...
...carts, horses and stores, for which the commis-...
...sariat officers give receipts that at some time or ...
...other will entitle the owners to payment in Con-...
...federate State money. All this will soon be se-...
...verely manifest in the States subject to these ...
...operations when regular campaigning comes on, ...
...and, unless a proper transport and commissariat ...
...be organized, the country in which these armies ...
...move will assuredly be obliged to submit to pil-...
...lage, plunder, unforeseen contributions, and much ...
...of the calamities of war, which will be intensified ...
...just in proportion to the want of identity of sen-...
...timent between the inhabitants and the troops ...
...moving through their villages.

No one can say in such a conflict, or, indeed, in any warlike operations, what a day may bring forth, but it is evident as yet that the South has lost ground, and that the North had gained it since the fever excitement which broke into flames at Sumter ran through the Union, and devoured it with the consuming eagerness of the fire in stubble. A blockade has been enforced, which, despite all assertions and pretences to the contrary, has produced already, to my certain knowledge, much inconvenience, and will, I believe, cause serious mischief in the South. At present the Southerners are cheered by the hope, almost as strong as a conviction, that England and France dare not permit the blockade to be enforced as soon as the cotton crop is ready, and that they will find means to raise, resist, or force it, even by a war with the United States. They talk, too, of the impossibility of entorcing a blockade of all their coast, and of the thousands of miles of coast which they possess, as a proof that all the navies of the world could not do that which the United States Navy is called on to perform. Similar language has been used in England and elsewhere. But it is not necessary to blockade all these many miles of coast; nature—the coral reef, the sand-bank, shallow water, dangerous seas, have done that work most effectually. From Chesapeake Bay, on the northwest frontier of Virginia, to Galveston or Indianola, there is no port which a vessel of large tonnage would care to enter which is not at this moment nearly as efficiently blockaded as is usual in war. The Fortress Monroe commands Norfolk, the best harbor and port on the Southern coast. Broad River, Port Royal and Wilmington are of little consequence, and can be closed at any moment. Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans are at present under watch and ward. Cast your eyes over the chart of shallow, tumultuous, eddying waters, fanged with rocks and reefs, and breaking on outlying sandbars, which chafe the shores of the Southern States, and you will see abundant reason for the conclusion that foreign shipowners will not be anxious to run in for cargoes on those dangerous coasts. As soon as the stock of merchandise, provisions, wines, clothing, boots, tea, coffee and such articles now in the South is exhausted, a powerful test will be applied to the statement that the South can supply itself, and can produce all that it wants. Already, for example, there is an outcry against the scarcity of salt. When the salting season comes what will become of the meat? And without salt pork what will become of the negroes? They are contented, it is said, at present. But hunger would be with them, as with the white race, a most effective motive of ill-feeling and dissatisfaction. The people at the South feel this; they see "raising" plenty of corn, but they are afraid of the results of the want of salt; without it chickens will be scarce about negro cottages next Spring. No meat is readily eaten by the negroes except pork. They do not consider beef or mutton as meat at all in our sense of the term. Of almost equal importance with pork to them for many months of the year is ice to the negroes' masters. Of course they can do without it, but the absence of the familiar and valued article from their tables and glasses will prove a minor misery of life to the habituated, which can only be understood by those who are living among the American people. The inland blockade is not very stringently enforced. The other day, for instance, a quantity of machinery was received from a Northern manufactory down the Mississippi at the house of a planter near New-Orleans, who would not have been able to get in his sugar crop this year without it. Texas supplies cattle in abundance by the inland rivers and overland routes, but the poor whites, who are poor enough already, will be reduced to the greatest distress by the high prices of meat and food, and all who cannot find work must enter the ranks of the army for a subsistence. All things are dear, except the raw material of food, at present. For an ordinary black silk hat I was charged at New-...; for making flannel shirts I paid 9s. 6d. a-piece, and the flannel alone was as dear as the best shirt in London. Common cotton socks are sold at 3s. 6d. pair; other articles are dear in proportion. Butter and wheat flour will be things of the past, on many city tables. As to the sugar planters, ruin seems certain if they can find no market for their produce. They say they would not sell it to the North and West even if they could, and the South cannot consume it all, and if the South does, it cannot pay the producers except in a coin or currency which may not be readily convertible at the end of the year. If the design attributed to the military authorities of the United States to move down the Mississippi be ever carried out there is no amount of misery which may not be inflicted on the seceding States; but the attempt would be most difficult of execution, and it could only be made as a part of a grand combined operation for marching victoriously from Virginia to Louisiana. That such an operation may not be contemplated it is impossible to assert. Its consequences would be terrible on both sides, and in the interests of humanity, of civilization, of liberty, and of Christianity it might be well for the great Powers of Europe to consider whether they should not offer or even press a mediation to which the most furious fanatics would be obliged to listen after they have satiated their taste for blood.

Turning from the sea and river to the land, every step of an offensive character which has been taken as yet has been made and maintained by the Northern troops. The "sacred soil" of Virginia has been polluted by "LINCOLN mercenaries," acre by acre. But in all this, say the Southerners, there is design. Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS has inspired them with universal confidence. A bloody and disastrous reverse awaits the invaders, and at the very moment that the Northerners are cautiously—at least, not very boldly—advancing, there are thousands down here waiting for the news that Washington has been captured. No doubt, there must be an accumulation of the Confederates somewhere in Virginia, and Mr. DAVIS may be contemplating some very daring movement. Appearances, always deceitful, are very dangerous in war. Who does not remember the divine calm which preceded Inkerman? But appearances indicate greater apprehension for Richmond than for Washington. Pensacola no longer occupies men's thoughts. The most ardent believers in Brig.-Gen. BRAGG's readiness for attack cease to expect that it will be of use just now. Some thousands of the troops employed there in watching the fortress and the fleet have been withdrawn and sent to Virginia. Others have returned to Jackson, in Mississippi State. Oddly enough, it has been found out that "Pickens is of no account." The United States standard may be permitted to flout the skies over the sacred soil—for in this land every foot of the ground is holy—of the State without damage done, until climate and insects destroy its defenders. Instead of taking Fortress Monroe, the troops originally in defence of that place are making an onward movement, and Virginia is slowly seceding into United States territory. Still, these movements all tend to produce a concentration of the Confederate forces, and the evacuation of Harper's Ferry might be a masterly movement, if any one could now tell why it ever was occupied, unless with the object of an aggressive action, which the steps taken by Gen. SCOTT have defeated and rendered abortive. The design of that General would appear to be, for the present, to get his own troops well in hand, to drill them, to accustom them to act together—to form officers out of clerks and merchants, lawyers, editors and reporters,—and to cover his front all the while so effectually as to permit the enemy to gain nothing by his inactivity. The South, I know, are making the most of their time in a similar manner; but, from what I can see, there is an impression produced on every mind that the Southern material is more homogeneous and easily adapted to war than the peaceful populations of the North, and if Kentucky and Tennessee throw all their available populations into the scale, the North, despite its numerical superiority, will be taxed severely to defeat the bold, hardy race. The indigent people in all the States, those who are deprived of work by the cessation of their usual engagements, the foreign elements,—all who might become dangerous if left behind in the rear of the combatants,—are subject to coercive influences to induce them to enlist. On this point I would make an appeal to the benevolent and patriotic at home who have the means and the inclination to aid their unfortunate countrymen. The misery and distress which have come to many British subjects in the States owing to this war can scarcely be exaggerated. Only those who can hear the appeals or see the letters addressed to our Consuls can form an idea of the great suffering to which they are exposed in consequence of the closing of works, the stoppage of navigation, the paralysis of trade, the insolvency of employers, the operation of "stay-laws," and the hundred evils which follow civil war in a country like America, particularly where there is such a largely-developed system of fictitious credits and unsound banking. Our Consuls are besieged with applications for help. The applicants generally desire to be sent to Canada; but there is no means of sending them by sea, and the land voyage is expensive. Too often the relief comes out of the pockets of the ill-paid Consuls themselves; sometimes it is refused with pain and reluctance. I am sure that Mr. BUNCH, at Charleston, Mr. MAGEE, at Mobile, and Mr. MURE, at New-Orleans, could testify the truth of what I say, and afford many distressing examples to show how much needed a little aid from the British public, or generous action on the part of the Government, is at the present moment. There is no Poor law to relieve the distressed. Many of the cases are such as a Consul cannot relieve with any hope of compensation from official sources. If some small sums of money were collected and sent to those gentlemen they would, I am satisfied, gladly add to their labors by a judicious disbursement of the fund. Let me just give an example of what might be done. The morning I left New-Orleans a British sailor appeared at the Consul's door in great distress. He had received a severe wound in the arm in our service in the last war, and at the close of it shipped on board a merchantman, which was blockaded in Mobile. While there the wound broke out afresh, and he was sent to the hospital. But the hospital after a time was closed for want of funds, and Mr. MAGEE had furnished the sailor with the means of getting over to New-Orleans, and with a letter to Mr. MURE, asking him to get a passage to Canada for the bearer. The man was shipped off, and arrived at New-Orleans with his chest. No sooner had he set foot on the shore than the police were upon him and sought to take him into custody. Why? Because he was a man of color, and therefore was a criminal and an offender against the laws of the State, inasmuch as he was not owned by anybody! Under the promise of going straight to the Consul, he was permitted to get his chest on a cart, for which the driver asked all the money he had left, and when he came to the door a policeman was following him to see he did not halt or diverge on his journey. His chest contained only some old clothes and such nautical waifs and strays as Jack generally crams into his box. He had no money—Mr. MURE could not by any means get him a passage to Canada. There was no place for him to go to in the city. If at large he would be sent to prison, and so Mr. MURE had to send him to some hospital, of which he is a governor or subscriber, and will, no doubt, be put to trouble and expense on his account, which it is not fair to impose on a consular officer. If a few gentlemen will only begin the movement they will do immense good. There are hundreds of deserving British subjects desirous of getting to Canada at this moment. Every year a number of industrious, hard-working men come from British America for the purpose of earning money in the South, and they get up northwards by degrees, as labor is required. Their retreat is now cut off, and they are left broadcast all over the States in the South, without money, or means, or hope. I trust the appeal I venture to make on their behalf will not be without its fruits. Supposing that there are no apprehensions of disturbance from the negro population, the war can be carried on by the South with less derangement of their social system than will be the case in the North. The Southerners are fond of calling themselves an agricultural people. Their slaves raise agricultural produce, but, except in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, there is, I suspect, very little agriculture for which white hands are directly employed. The lower orders of whites are mechanical; the upper sort superintend their laborers occasionally, but are generally engaged in the pursuits of a rude aristocracy, or in the more elegant dissipation of continental cities or Northern watering places and hotels. If the overseers can do their work as usual all the white lords and their white dependents can go to the wars, and corn, rice, sugar, and cotton will be cultivated and raised as usual. Unless the North can spare a larger surplus than one would suppose from the populations engaged in its busy industry, the disarrangement of its trade and general commerce will be greater than that which the war will cause in the South. If the negroes occasion any trouble there is no saying how far the difficulties of the Slave States may not go; but at present they are possessed with a confidence, which may be blind or far-seeing, that their slaves will remain quiet if not faithful, and the absence of any white element from the population of whole districts is very remarkable. The spectacle of an uprising of 4,000,000 of negroes in the plantations, burning, plundering, and destroying the whites, is one which I confess I am not humanitarian or Abolitionist enough to be prepared to desire or to enjoy. It would be an evil as tremendous in its consequences to the North as to the South, and it would lead to an irrepressible conflict between the National troops and their new allies. There are some few people who talk about resettling the South by negro proprietors, now slaves; these are blatant lunatics or very wicked idiots. Others there are who desire, very kindly, to make an arrangement with England by which our colonies could be supplied with labor, and who wish to make a bargain with us for the receipt of a population of 4,000,000 of black people. When they are in a condition to do so, perhaps it may be time to characterize the transaction as it would deserve. No one that I ever heard of proposes to receive the negroes into the Northern States, though, perhaps, they might be allowed to go further, and fare worse in Canada. Victorious, the North will have to encounter, on the very threshold of the Temple of Peace, a foe more terrible than that of war. Is there in all the wise heads of the world one who can solve the knot without the use of the sword? And when the sword has done its work, what next? There is the eternal negro tripping up the foot of Alexander as he returns his blade to the sheath. Can any one devise a scheme for the deportation of 4,000,000 souls? Why such an emigration was never heard of! The hordes of Huns and Goths and Vandals—the swarming floods of Scythian races, which rolled their tides over Europe, presented no such masses and no such scenes as would be witnessed in the execution of any scheme of the kind; and, except by the spontaneous action of the States, there is little hope of any gradual extinction or absorption of the race, and if it be not done gradually, it can scarce be done at all. It is hard to ascertain what are the feelings of these people—their utterance is imperfect, not merely morally, but physically. They are treated to a few words from the great dish of the English tongue, which mostly refer to labor or to their wants, and their speech is as nearly inarticulate as may be, although the fine ear of the people and the accent of educated individuals prove they could speak it as well as their masters if they had a chance of learning how to do so. There are various notions in reference to their treatment. As a general statement, I think it may be asserted they are not ill-used in the districts where they are dear, and where their produce is valuable. Where the masters are rich, the estate large, the incomes certain, and all struggles with the forest and with adversity are over, liberty to them seems idleness. So I am told. But I hear, too, that they are very fond of idleness. The conclusion is not difficult. Compared with the bonzes in Cuba, where the average of life in labor is reduced by cruel and incessant task-work to ten or eleven years, the negroes on plantations in America are pampered aristocrats; but I cannot admit any comparison between them and the denizens of an English coal-mine, which is often drawn by the planters down here.

On the cotton estates in the South the negroes dread the "picking season," notwithstanding the assurance of the Captain of the Southern Republic that the task was but the "culling of roses." On sugar plantations, although the mill is "run" night and day, and the toil is incessant while it lasts, the "rolling season" is a period of cheerfulness which never flags until frost interrupts the harvest. The negro, like the elephant, is fond of cane, and, like the Indian bear, of its juices, which, despite the increase in the length and fervor of his labors, make an Alderman of him for the time being, and puts fat on his ribs.

The English agriculturist transported to Houmas, or some such large plantation on Prince Hassan's carpet, would be charmed by the magnificence of its culture, and the noiseless system by which such perfection is achieved. He would find well-fed, well-clothed and well-lodged laborers, born upon the soil, and even limiting their labors to that section of the plantation on which they have been reared. Thus, in the two upper "settlements" of the estate above mentioned, I found men and women who had not only never been off of the estate in their lives, but who had not even visited Orange Grove, which is a separate plantation adjoining the property, and recently purchased by the same proprietor, though it is only divided from it by a fence.

The English agriculturist, while confessing sugar-planting to be a remunerative recreation, instead of a care and a toil, upon lands, which, like those of Houmas, have been tilled for half a century without manure or repose, will envy the planter far less the possession of the soil than the faculty which "the institution" gives him of having ever at his command the docile sinews of a race kept studiously aloof from towns and their civilization, and to whose simple perceptions the words "strike" and "combination" are unknown. The seasons for planting, for plowing, for laying by, and for rolling sugar, are so definitely marked in the cultivator's calendar that the delay of a week, or even less, in any one process might not be recovered. This, to be sure, is still more the case in our island of rare sunshine, but the colossal scale of a culture which requires, as at Houmas, 900 souls (or bodies,) of which not less than 600 belong to laborers, might well deter our hypothetical countrymen from running the hazard of those little complications which sometimes arise between the employer and the employed. It is true the combination could not exist for the purpose of raising wages, or for anything but an increased ration, without destroying the institution itself; but the same disposition of labor which prevents any annoyance or apprehension from such sources may be effectual in destroying any power of combination, or any common action in more abstruse political matters. It is said, however, that, as in India, these dark people have a telegraph of their own which works inscrutably, in silence and in darkness, and acquaints them with events and movements of which it might be desirable to keep them in ignorance, as speedily—it might be as truly—as the wire carries news to their masters. If the chattel character of the slave were removed, if he could be made as the Saxon churl or the recent Russian serf—*adscriptus glebæ*—much of the odious character attached to American Slavery would be removed, although there would remain the abstract wrong and the concrete—the danger of an extension or impetus to the Slave-trade at every increase of territory or augmentation of profits. The feudal system, as it is here called, is, perhaps, not worse in America to-day than it was in the days of the Conqueror of England, and if the Americans are content with the comparison of their Republic to-day with the Kingdom of England in that time, one has not much to say on that point. Indeed, the plea of physical inferiority and difference of race—as well as that of the *status quo ante* "we became planters"—might be as well urged by the hawk-nosed, beetle-browed, saturnine Norman, as good reason why he should hold in bondage the fair-haired, blond, broad-faced Saxon, as the wool, skin, and heat-enduring nature of the African are considered strong grounds by the diverse-colored people of the South for buying, selling, and holding in bondage that particular type of Adam. There can be no yeomanry where Slavery prevails. The inevitable tendency of the system is to create great capitalists, who buy up slaves and lands, and extinguish the smaller white proprietors, and it must be admitted there is so far good for the slave in this feature of the system, that, if held completely as a beast of burden and a labor machine by the large proprietor, he is better treated by him, although on a far lower footing, than by the poor white who is struggling to make a few bales of cotton out of ill-tilled and inferior land. The creoles who hold on to their little patches of land by the Mississippi are regarded by their wealthier neighbors as very bigotted and unreasonable because they will not sell their land, and yet, acre after acre, it is slipping away from them. As a curious fact, I may mention that among the lowest orders of these settlers, some of whom, indeed, are considered as squatters by the sugarcaneocrats, I met one Unionist, a doctor, who exercised such influence, or said he did, in several parishes in Louisiana that he could poll two to one for Union, as against secession; but Dr. COTTMAN was, nevertheless, quite ready to take the field against the National forces. In no place does greater objection to universal suffrage—unpopular as it is, in private conversation, at least, over most of the States—exist than in the South.

The satraps can bear no rival near the throne. With all their flourishing chimes of mutuality, easy ... at the bottom of their whole system, as there is at the base of secession, a gross materialism. It may be that the North is equally under the same influence—it may be that all the world is regulated by it—that interest is the sole motive power in politics and in the actions of men. But in the South alone, in spite of refinement and chivalry is the doctrine preached to the exclusion of any other dogma. Nowhere else have I heard so much of the potency of the dollar expressed in acreage, in bales of cotton, and hogsheads of sugar. Every white man who is among them takes, or he may take, something from them. Their number is minimized to meet the strictest requirements of trading in the towns, and of mechanical arts in the country through all the extreme South. It is a delusion to imagine that the possession of slaves, *ipso facto*, makes a gentleman. The slaveowner educates his children afar—generally in the North, sometimes in France or in England. He affords them every means of luxurious enjoyment; while the Northern youth is toiling in the office or the counting-house. They travel like Russians or Milors, go into society, are acceptable from their pleasant manners and physique, and if they can afford they avoid the plantations, and fly to them only under pressure. They soon become masters accustomed to the obedience of slaves. If they meet with opposition, they can scarce control their passions, and argument is often treated as insult. But whatever the causes may be, there is much of that which is called "being a gentleman" among the planters—not, however, in any degree the result of slave-owning. It is only on their farms and at home that the material view of all things is so fully expressed—often, indeed, in no unpleasant expositions. These gentlemen have power of chastisement with little limit but death, and then I suspect the penalties are not excessive. Each is his own provost-marshal. The gang system produces not only uniformity and steadiness of labor, but submissiveness and obedience. They work as soldiers drill, in companies. The overseers are the captains; the master is the general, who gives orders and expects the thing to be done. The planters are held together by common interests. Each man knows, not only his neighbor, but the planters of his State more or less intimately. There is no mob to control them. Thus, they are all powerful for concerted political action. But, as interests in States are generally identical, it so happens that the interests of one State clash with those of another. There is danger, even here, to the Confederacy, should it ever be established on the basis of Slavery, solid as it seems. Already South Carolina provokes ridicule by pretensions she is quite ready to maintain, and anger by assertions she is not averse to prove. The State of Virginia is abused on account of the slowness of her march, and the valor of the Virginians is called in question by several journals in which I have seen severe and biting sarcasms on the bravery of her troops. There will, no doubt, be many State jealousies to settle in time to come; and I have heard what are called prominent citizens in each avow their only sympathies with their neighbors to be those of a common defence, and their only bond of union the bondage of the slave. As yet those sympathies have done their work, and the bond has united the desperate politicians and spirited and earnest populations of the South for determined action. The seals of the National compact have been broken, and the descendants of British races, representing a population as numerous as that of the United Kingdom, split into two great parties, political and geographical, have resolved to decide the legality of their acts by an appeal to the last tribunal of kings and nations. The principles of 1776, and the glories of 1789, are already as remote and obsolete as those of the Assyrian or the Egyptian. But, in the present instance, there is no faint-heartedness in the challenged party, (although its reluctance has been misinterpreted as cowardice,) and the balance of civilization is in its favor. The contest has been variously characterized, but its material issues lie between commerce and manufactures on the one hand, and agriculture on the other; and, in this region, where commerce is despised, it is regarded by many as a struggle between overshot wheels and human labor as submissive as the spindles they drive. For, with all deference to Mr. SEWARD, his speeches and their plausible generalization, and to Mr. LINCOLN and the Chicago Platform, it is a fallacy to style this a strife between free and slave labor. Wherever the former can thrive, it is as sure of finding its way as water its level. There are still millions of acres open to the white agriculturists who too often decries, from dog-in-the-manger motives, the tillage of cotton and sugar in the pestilential swamps of Carolina and Louisiana.

Thus much as to the tangible interests involved in this unhappy controversy, to which the passions it has aroused may impart an unparalleled acerbity. If one may concede to the South just cause for dissatisfaction with Northern tariffs and Personal Liberty bills, it is equally true that the North has grounds to complain of the taunts of the South, which she has long endured, as the landlord submits to the carpings of his tenant, or the moneylender to the uncomplimentary epithets of the prodigal he holds in his clutches. Nay, she has suffered with calmness, not only contumely as a people, but the actual castigation of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, a Member of Congress, and of Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, a member of the United States Senate. Yet, who shall now say that the canes showered upon Mr. BROOKS by his fellow-citizens for the last-mentioned assault did not reproduce themselves in the pikes of JOHN BROWN, or deny that they bristle to-day in the bayonets of the 100,000 Northerners who manifest by the somewhat tardy ardor with which they are identifying themselves with the partisans and principles of a sombre, if honest, fanaticism, compunction, and even indignation at the crapulous interests and self-seeking motives which have been for 10 years or more their consolations under the tenets of Boethian philosophy?

This military outburst, like the bloom of the century aloes, takes by surprise even those who had faith in its ultimate upshooting from within leaves which, during three generations, seemed inert as wax and immutable as petrifactions.

The smoke of cannon and conflagration had scarcely curled away from the ramparts of Fort Sumter before the people of the South, upon the principle that it it is better to play hammer than anvil, proclaimed that bloodless victory to be the incipient meet of a general hunt, in which its yeomanry were invited to participate, after the Northern fox. On the same evening Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of the Confederate States, announced from the balcony of the Exchange Hotel at Montgomery, that in a few weeks their flag should wave over the Capitol at Washington. Attempts have been since made to question the authenticity of this postprandial indiscretion, but I quote from the Charleston *Mercury*, which, however widely it may at times secede from reason, has never yet been charged with seceding from what it believes to be the truth.

With these echoes of a no very remote past, now mingle utterances with which I could wish that my worldly fortunes gave me reason to be still more dissatisfied. While defence to the swamp instead of war to the knife, seems the present war cry of Southern patriots, there are symptoms of an aggression not unlikely to prove equally fatal to friends and foes, and this is *repudiation*. Notwithstanding the changes rung upon this topic since the origin of communities, one cannot deny that American ingenuity—more particularly in Mississippi, has discovered new and unsuspected variations. This may be all very well between belligerents; and, while outsiders may question the ethics of "stay laws," they have no right to find fault with them. But in the case of State bonds, railroad debentures, *et id genus omne*, will it not be difficult to discriminate between the innocent European and the inimical Northern holder of securities so readily transferable?

Thus the Montgomery Congress enacted a prohibition of *all* payments to the enemy. The Attorney General of Louisiana has pronounced the transfer of bank or other stocks standing in Northern names illegal. Gen. PILLOW has reminded the people of Tennessee, in a recent proclomation, that all payments due to Northern creditors must be made to the State in support of the war, and that remittances in contravention of this rule will render its transgressors liable to penal consequences. And the State of Virginia, after inviting her Northern bondholders to come to Richmond and collect their coupons in Virginia currency, is debating measures to withhold any such payments where known to be due to the North.

I need not say that many Southern railroad, canal and State bonds are held in Europe, and that the capitalists of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, &c., usually transact their business through Northern agents. Take, for example, a Liverpool holder of Louisiana shares, who has been wont to receive his dividends through Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS. His stock may even, for convenience, be registered in their name. The sign ... down by the New-Orleans Vigilance Committee, and their once closest by their agent in that city, their English client may whistle for his dividends until the war is over.

Again, Tennessee has a fair length of railroads, some of which may still owe a balance to the British ironmaster, or some of the contractors on which may have paper maturing in favor of Northern agents. Gen. PILLOW's proclamation debars even the debtor who is willing and able to pay from the fulfillment of his obligations. I am not familiar enough with finance to decide the question which occurs to me, viz.: may there not be parties glad to take advantage of this prohibition, and to consider the debt canceled?

The British capitalist, therefore, who has labored under the delusion—not dispelled by the financial ethics of Mississippi—that State bonds carried with them the family guarantee of the entity of the United States Government, may now discover that, like the butcher of Eastern fable, he has trusted a magician, and that the Southern department of his strong-box contains but withered leaves. The proprietary and creditors of Southern railways must, for some time to come, suffer a similar disenchantment. I was assured by an intelligent Northern railway President that England and the Northern States had built *all* the Southern railways, and that for the past ten years or more the planters whose prosperity they had advanced had invested all their profits in fresh land and negroes, as a more lucrative outlay than any "internal improvements."

A question of interest may occur to the heirs—if any—of the discontented scion of the house of Percy who bequeathed £150,000 to the United States to found at Washington an institution for the diffusion of knowledge among men. The legacy was collected by a Democratic Administration, and the bulk of it went to the now seceded State of Arkansas, under the guarantee of the United States. The bonds of that State could not have been sold at that time in the market for 70 per cent. It would be expecting blood from a stone to hope that a dollar of the principal or interest will now be paid to the Smithsonian Institution, and the debt may consequently be added to the long list of unfulfilled obligations towards mankind which weigh on the memory of the great Republic. If Arkansas respects the District of Columbia there may be no danger, but the temptation is great. And now I bring this letter to a close, with the assurance that, if I have extenuated many things, I have set down naught in malice. In my next I shall have a few words to say as to the question of administration of the laws, and the morality which prevails in some parts of the recent United States—the which may have more to do with the questions to arise hereafter than we may think, or be ready to perceive at first blush; and then, before I leave the South, by the aid of faithful authorities, I trust to give some information respecting a matter of much interest to England—the cotton supply. If Cotton be King, we may as well admit the sway at once; but, for one, I would sooner live under the worst form of Government possible, even the disrupted rule of the American public, than the sway of such a soulless, senseless, flocculent potentate.

LAW REPORTS.

When an Order of Arrest may Issue in an Action on Contract.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles G. Wicker et al. vs. *Isaac D. Harmon et al.*—An order of arrest in an action on contract may be granted upon facts entirely independent of those necessary to be stated in the complaint.

There is no inconsistency in such an action, to obtain an order of arrest on affidavits showing that the seller parted with his goods or his money on false and fraudulent representations made by the purchaser as to his pecuniary circumstances, while the complaint alleges only a loan of money or a sale and delivery of goods, which remain unpaid.

No order of arrest should be granted, however, in an action on contract, where the statements in the complaint are inconsistent with material allegations contained in the affidavits upon which the order of arrest is founded. (7 Abb. P. R., 181; Stelle vs. Palmer.)

The ground of arrest set out in the affidavits upon which the order of arrest was obtained in this case is that the defendant, Isaac D. Harmon, falsely represented that J. L. Huse was authorized to indorse the name of C. L. Harmon on a certain bill of exchange for $3,200, payable to the order of C. L. Harmon, whereby the plaintiffs were induced to discount the said bill, and alleging that Huse had no authority to indorse the name of C. L. Harmon.

The cause of action set out in the complaint is the said bill, upon which the plaintiffs seek to recover against Isaac D. Harmon as the drawer thereof. Nothing is stated in the complaint tending to show that C. L. Harmon, or any one else, has ever indorsed the bill; but it is plain that the plaintiffs can never recover on this bill without making title through the said indorsement as genuine or made by the authority of C. L. Harmon, express or implied.

Isaac D. Harmon moves to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits showing that Huse indorsed the name of C. L. Harmon with full authority, or at least under such circumstances as will establish his liability. The defendant does not desire to take issue on this indorsement. On the contrary, his defence against the charge of fraud consists wholly in averring the obligatory character of the indorsement.

It follows that the plaintiffs may obtain judgment against Isaac D. Harmon, as the drawer of this bill of exchange, on his admission of the indorsement by default in pleading, or by his answer to the complaint, notwithstanding their assertion in the affidavits on which the order of arrest has been granted, that the indorsement of the payee was made without authority.

In my opinion it is impossible that the plaintiffs can be permitted to insist when they apply for an order of arrest, that the indorsement is without authority, and the indorser not liable thereon, and at the trial, or by their complaint, claim that it is a genuine indorsement. Such inconsistencies would be a reproach to the administration of justice.

The plaintiffs' counsel suggest that the defendant will be estopped at the trial from denying the authority of Huse to make the indorsement, the defendant having induced the plaintiffs to discount the bill by an assertion of its validity.

If we admit that the defendant would be so estopped, I think we may as justly assert that the plaintiffs are estopped from denying its validity, after having asserted it in their complaint or before the Court at a trial, or after asserting its validity in any legal proceeding where such assertion would be to their advantage.

There is, also, the greatest reason to doubt whether the indorsement was in fact made without authority.

The only evidence to show want of authority is the statement of the indorser, who has the greatest interest to deny his liability.

Huse, who made the indorsement, states that he was authorized.

Enough is shown to render it still more doubtful whether, if Huse were not actually authorized to indorse this particular bill, the defendant did not fully believe that he was so authorized. Huse had frequently indorsed such bills with the knowledge of C. L. Harmon, and without any objection on his part.

The plaintiffs' counsel objects that a motion to vacate an order of arrest cannot be made after the defendant has given and perfected bail.

This objection seems to be unfounded since the last amendment of section 204, authorizing the motion to be made at any time before judgment.

The motion to vacate is granted, with $10 costs of motion to the defendant, to abide the judgment.

Jas. T. Brady for the defendant Harmon; Wm. H. Scott for the plaintiffs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*In the matter of opening Seventy-sixth-street.*—Motion to discharge stay of proceedings granted.

Elisha Ruckman vs. *Henry W. Ward.*—Dismissed, with $10 costs.

Ezra A. Marshall vs. *The Staten Island Railroad Company.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to nominate a suitable person for receiver and take necessary security.

Newell E. Tall vs. *N. L. Demerest et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William Scott vs. *Leonide S. De Agreda.*—Motion granted.

Frank L. Judd vs. *James E. Ayres.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Cooper E. Corbitt vs. *D. S. Alarich et al.*—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide event.

Louis Gilinke vs. *John McDonald, Receiver, &c.*—Motion granted.

Alexander Duncan et al vs. *Isaac H. Busch et al.*—Referred to R. C. Bemish, Esq., to compute amount due.

Cooper E. Corbitt vs. *Amos R. Eno et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Thomas B. Reed vs. *Roswell G. Price.*—Reference ordered to R. C. Bemish, Esq., to appoint receiver and take security.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 16,638 bbls. Flour, 720 bbls. and 200 bags Corn-meal, 58,671 bushels Wheat, 229,694 bushels Corn, 1,741 bushels Rye, 1,686 bushels Oats, 660 pkgs. Provisions, and 440 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 mats Java, at 19c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 16½c.; and 450 bags Rio, at 14¾c. @15c., @ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand to-day, and prices have been rather easier, ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK MARKET REPORT.

	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Ordinary, @ lb.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
Middling, @ lb.	15@15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
Middling Fair, @ lb.	19	19¼	19¼	19¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand to-day, and prices of low and medium grades, especially such brands as are wanted for export, have advanced 5c.@10c. @ bbl. closing with an upward tendency. The reported transactions reach 24,500 bbls., including superfine State at $4 45@$4 50; poor to choice Extra State at $4 65@$4 85, mainly at $4 70@$4 80, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 40@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 05; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15 @ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45 @ $4 60
Extra State	4 65 @ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 40 @ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60 @ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65 @ 4 75
Inferior extra Ohio	4 95 @ 5 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—WORKING THE ORACLE—THE IRISH MORMON—THRICE MARRIED.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE LIMEKILN MAN—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE—DUMB GIRL OF THE INN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FAROE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia yesterday completed their negotiation of *one hundred and fifty million* Government Loan, and Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, left for Washington at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The Stock Market closed steady on the Railways and State Stocks, and about 1 ℔ cent. higher on Treasury Notes.

Although there is now necessarily very little said in reference to military movements at the National Capital, it is evident that the most effective measures are constantly in progress, under the direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN, to put our Army in the most complete condition for the resumption of offensive operations beyond the Potomac. The rebel leaders are reported to be slowly moving their forces, regiment by regiment, to the line of the Potomac, in the prosecution of their declared intention to enter Maryland, to encourage and support the secession spirit in that State; but they will most assuredly find their designs thwarted whenever they make the attempt to cross the river. The Union forces in that vicinity are now so strong as to render any such attempt desperate in the extreme. Arrangements are also on foot to enable the military authorities to concentrate at any given point an almost unlimited number of men, who are to be organized as reserves, in camps of instruction, to be established at or in the vicinity of New-York, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service. The Government will thus soon have under its command a body of disciplined men which must prove irresistible.

The additional particulars of the recent battle in Missouri—the battle of Wilson's Creek, as it is called—which have reached us, add very little to our knowledge of the affair, gained from the previous full dispatches. The enemy's camp extended along the creek some three miles, and was inclosed by high ground on each side, on which the fighting principally took place. The enemy, it appears, had twenty-one pieces of artillery, and a large body of cavalry. Gen. SIEGEL, in his flank attack, succeeded in driving the rebels back half a mile, and took possession of their camp, when he was suddenly attacked by a regiment which he mistook for the First Iowa, and his command thrown into temporary confusion, during which he lost a portion of his battery. About four hundred horses were captured by our troops.

Later accounts from New-Madrid, brought by Gen. PRENTIS' scouts to Cairo, state that PILLOW has returned there again with all his forces—the movement down the river towards Memphis having been merely a feint. What good purpose he could suppose such a movement would serve is difficult to conjecture, as he could not have imagined that it would long deceive the commander of the National forces at Cairo. PILLOW has caused a road one hundred feet wide to be cut from New-Madrid to Charleston, and has dug wells along the route to supply his troops with water. No immediate attack upon Bird's Point is apprehended, however.

The action of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, which met at Albany yesterday, will surprise no one, after the course taken by the DEAN RICHMOND Committee, to which it forms a fitting appendix. Twelve out of the sixteen members were present, one of the absentees being so unfortunate as to hold an office under the Government, for which he came in for a due share of abuse at the tail-end of the proceedings, in a resolution introduced by GIDEON J. TUCKER. The main business of the meeting consisted in the passage of a series of resolutions — rehearsing and denouncing the acts of the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, declaring for compromise, indorsing the action of the Dean Richmond Committee, and concluding with a determination to support the nominees of the Convention called by that Committee, not doubting that they will be sufficiently opposed to the prosecution of the war to suit their purposes. The proceedings only lacked an address from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself to make them complete.

The recent expedition of Lieut. CROSBY from Fortress Monroe to Accomac, and Northampton counties, Virginia, which has safely returned, was instrumental in nearly destroying the contraband trade carried on between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake Bay. In some of the localities visited, the people were found to entertain strong Union sentiments.

A report is current in the camp around Washington, which seems to be credited among the Virginia Secessionists, as well as by our military authorities, that the small-pox is raging to a fearful extent among the rebels at Manassas Junction.

The charges of unofficer-like conduct at the Bull Run battle, preferred by Col. RICHARDSON against Col. MILES, are being investigated by a Court-Martial in session at Alexandria, which has been in progress for several days. It is understood that the testimony for the prosecution is not yet all introduced.

The United States District-Attorney has sued the official bonds of GEORGE N. SANDERS, late Navy Agent under BUCHANAN'S Administration, to recover the sum of $21,000, which Mr. SANDERS has not accounted for to the Department. The sureties are ZENO SECOR and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

Our advices from Utah are to the 30th ult. On the 24th, the anniversary of the entrance of the Mormon Pioneers into Salt Lake Valley was celebrated, but with much less spirit than in former years. Fort Crittenden had been vacated by the National troops, who had started for the States. It was reported that an attempt had been made to fire the quarters after the soldiers left them, which, however, was unsuccessful. JOE MORRIS, the new Prophet, who had fixed his abiding place on the Weber River, was gaining numbers of proselytes, who were deserting BRIGHAM YOUNG for the new light.

The United States Marshals for the Districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania (Eastern District) and Delaware, assembled in this City yesterday, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, to exchange information and devise plans for the effectual suppression of the Slave-trade. They were received and entertained by ROBERT MURRAY, the United States Marshal for this District, and visited the slave vessels at Atlantic Dock, which are now in custody of the Government. They will remain in session to-day, and visit other places having a bearing upon the subject of investigation.

Heavy sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were reported, yesterday, chiefly to shippers, at improved prices. Resin and Spices were also freely purchased,—the former at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in good request, and was decidedly dearer. Whisky was in fair demand. Sugars were active and firm. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Oils, Hay, Seeds and Metals. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Molasses and Tallow. Rice was less sought after, the high prices claimed by holders having discouraged buyers. The freight market was firmer, and fair engagements of Breadstuffs were reported.

England and France.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes intelligence from Washington, on the strength of a dispatch said to have been received from Nova Scotia, that "England and France have taken decided grounds upon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy." The wish with the *Exchange* is father to the thought. Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that either England or France will depart in this case from their usual practice in regard to the recognition of new States. Their rule of action is clear and fixed:—they recognize as independent every State which has actually proved its ability to maintain its independence. They do not enter upon the question of right, nor can they permit their sympathies to govern their action. The question is simply one of fact.

But in taking such action they are compelled from the nature of the case to await the issue. They cannot act in advance of the fact on which their action is to be based. The trial for the Southern Confederacy has not yet been had. Thus far they have maintained their independence,—but it has scarcely been assailed. Less than six months have elapsed since it was declared,—and instead of conceding it, the Government of the United States is but just getting ready for the trial. It is only a few weeks since England and France recognized the independence of Italy, although the battles by which it was won were fought two years ago, and there has been from that time to this no reasonable doubt of the fact. So long as our National Government maintains its present attitude there is very little chance of a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. When it shall have been clearly proved that the rebellion is stronger than the Government, and will successfully resist its efforts to suppress it, then foreign Powers will unquestionably recognize that fact. But that time has not yet arrived. Nor is there one chance in a thousand of such recognition in advance of the intended movements of next Fall and Winter.

But even if England and France should both recognize the independence of the South, it would not change the existing state of things—unless they should decide to take into their own hands the management of affairs on this Continent and become themselves parties to the war. It is preposterous to suppose such a thing possible. Neither of those nations has the slightest interest in such a policy; and both would be seriously injured for many years by the complications to which it would give rise. They have difficulties enough at home without thus crossing the ocean to find new ones. Aside from the derangements of business, and the interruption of commerce which war always occasions, England and France have no special interest in ending this war except that which grows out of their need of cotton; and there are many ways in which they can secure a supply of cotton without interfering in the pending war. It is by no means improbable that the Government will be able during the coming Winter to open a Southern port for the export of cotton:—and whether this be so or not, it will be found much easier to procure it through Northern ports than to encounter the long and serious dangers of becoming parties to the war.

We have no fear that either England or France will take any step towards the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, until it shall have done much more towards its establishment than it has thus far accomplished. These reports are part of the machinery by which the agents of secession hope to influence public sentiment in their favor. But they are entitled to no confidence, and will have no effect on the current of affairs.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—There are passages in the report of Col. PORTER which do injustice, unintentionally of course, to Col. BURNSIDE. The "slow and intermittent movements of the Second Brigade," were under the direction of an engineer officer who led the column; and all the halts were ordered by the Colonel of the Division who rode in front, and were for the purpose of clearing the road of fallen timber and other obstructions to the passage of artillery. Col. BURNSIDE was not in command of the Division, nor was he responsible for its movements, which do not, however, merit the censure implied by the terms of Col. PORTER'S report. The report speaks of the Second Brigade (BURNSIDE'S) as having "attacked the enemy's right with perhaps too hasty vigor." The division had been ordered forward by Col. HUNTER, and at the time referred to, one of the Rhode Island regiments, put under fire by his orders, was so sorely pressed by the enemy, that Col. BURNSIDE had no choice but to attack as promptly and with as much vigor as possible. This is evident from the reports of the officers engaged. As to the points referred to in the closing paragraph, it is not easy to see either the occasion or, the motive for Col. PORTER'S remarks. Col. BURNSIDE, in his report, merely repeats a remark made to him by Col. HUNTER, and does not claim that he had command of the division: he is perfectly clear and specific as to the time during which his brigade was in action; and the retreat was covered solely by the battalion of regular infantry,—Col. PORTER'S cavalry and artillery having passed Col. BURNSIDE'S brigade some three miles from the field of battle—the cavalry crossing Cub Run nearly a mile above the bridge. These errors are perhaps of trifling importance; but if Col. PORTER enters upon personal criticisms of this kind in an official report, it is only just to himself as well as to others that he should take pains to be entirely accurate.

The Great Loan.

Our financial column this morning records the final and complete success of the great movement of the Government for securing means to carry on the war. The Banks of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia have agreed to loan the Government *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, This we believe to be the largest loan ever negotiated in any country at any time: and the promptness with which it has been taken speaks louder than cannon could possibly do in demonstration of the loyal courage and determination of our people. Half a dozen such defeats as that at Bull Run would be more than offset by this single act. It will breathe confidence and courage into the hearts of the people, and will satisfy foreign nations that we are not yet ready to surrender the Government into the hands of traitors. The London *Times* can now suspend for a season its solemn warnings to English capitalists against taking the American Loan. They haven't been asked to do so yet.

Our Burdens and their Relief.

Our citizens may as well now take into serious consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching Winter. The unemployed poor are increasing upon our hands at an alarming rate. Already we are informed that thousands of able-bodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity and supported at public expense—women who ask for no charity, but only work. Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the City. The swarm of unfortunate children—the offspring of people impoverished by the business prostration, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war—increases in the streets. The agents of such Societies as the Children's Aid Society, report that numbers of destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or their schools and seek shelter and employment. All signs forebode a severe and gloomy Autumn and Winter for the poor.

It must be admitted, too, that we have been somewhat too generous and liberal to the families of volunteers that have been relieved. It was first enthusiasm. We felt that too much could hardly be done for the deserted children and wives of the noble fellows who had risked life and everything for our common country. If we had been engaged in a short war, or had had an unlimited capital to draw from, this feeling might have been a just one. But a great many people were to be assisted, and we began with a too lavish hand. Three dollars a week to a poor woman whose husband had hardly earned a shilling for six months, and half-a-dollar for each child,—sometimes making up six or seven dollars a week to the family, while the husband was earning his $11 a month over his expenses,—was, to say the least, a very generous contribution. It could not be continued, and it has not been. Many of the families were never so well off as at that time. Now that the first flush of liberality is over, we must consider how we can give our scanty means to the greatest number of people, and accordingly we must diminish the individual benefactions to the lowest possible point. We must consider other sides of this subject also, so that we may do the utmost possible with limited means.

While the war is our great duty, and that to which our most liberal means and strongest energies should be given, it must be remembered that the war is not everything. The great instuments of charity and the institutions of religion must be sustained. If we neglect these, the community we are trying to save by war, will become so demoralized that peace will hardly be a blessing. As humane men and citizens of a Christian State, we must still support, though our means be narrow, and many sacrifices be endured, our charities and our churches. In the severe pressure which is coming upon us, we shall act more wisely by forming no new organizations, but by using the machinery which we possess, to relieve the burdens of the community. We are quite convinced—for instance—that the sums scattered among the families of the volunteers would have been more wisely distributed and economically managed, had they all been given out by the agents of the "Association for the relief of the Poor," who knows the habits and the wants of the class to be aided, far better than any new Committee, however able and however honest. Our people have an infatuation for forming a new "Society" at every old want coming up in a new form. Charity, like every business, gains by experience, and the machinery used and knowledge obtained in providing for certain social wants or evils are so much clear gain to the community. We advise, then, that the present most prominent charities for the poor and the children of the poor be liberally sustained by those with whom self-denial or good fortune leaves any means for humane objects. Especially let us make a combined and vigorous effort to try and get rid of our unemployed and able-bodied population. This idea, such a favorite one with the economists and practical workers among our lower classes, meets in usual times with innumerable obstacles, and season after season we find ourselves bearing the burden of able-bodied men and women, while the West is suffering for want of them.

Now, however, poverty may do what arguments could never effect. The laborers are represented to be ready to emigrate. The authorities must of course be anxious to be rid of them. The Northwest is described as needing house and field labor. If the accounts circulating of the wants of the West are found by competent persons to be correct, what is there to prevent a most salutary emigration, assisted by the City, of laboring men and women to the rural districts, during this Autumn? It would be an incalculable relief to the City, and would be beneficial to the West and to the Nation. Why should this most thorough benefaction not be carried out towards our poorer classes, before the severities of the Winter are upon us?

The experience and success in emigration of the Children's Aid Society shows what can be done in sending off unemployed children's labor to the places where it is in demand. Let the same thing be tried with adult labor. Great judgment and care would be needed here in the selection of proper persons to be sent, and the utmost caution should be exercised in the West, that no community there might be burdened by paupers.

What a crying shame and disgrace to our social economy it would be if, at the end of the coming season, it should appear that New-York had been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to support men and women here in idleness, while the overflowing harvests of the West, with all their mine of wealth, were in many districts left to waste in the furrow because there were no strong hands to garner them!

Constitutional Hair-Splitting.

There is a great deal of Constitutional hair-splitting going on, both in and out of Congress, with the hope of stirring up a spirit of opposition to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. Judge STORY says that "a Constitution of Government is addressed to the common sense of the people, and never was designed for trials of logical skill or visionary speculation;" and the great body of the people can only look upon the proceedings of the Government to crush out the great conspiracy as a common sense movement, special pleading to the contrary notwithstanding. As the Constitution provides no means for the destruction of the Government, it is but common sense to suppose that it is constitutional to use every effort to preserve it. These Constitutional sticklers have thrown up their hands and rolled their eyes in perfect horror at the impudence of President LINCOLN in asking Congress to sanction such of his acts as he deemed necessary for the preservation of the Government, forgetting that he but followed the example set by JEFFERSON, who deemed it for the common interest of the nation to purchase Louisiana, in face of the fact that there were no provisions in the Constitution for the acquisition of foreign territory; but, unlike JEFFERSON, he was not afraid to have his acts fully discussed. JEFFERSON said, to his friends, "that it will be desirable for Congress to do what is necessary in *silence*. Whatever Congress shall think necessary to do should be done with as *little debate as possible, and particularly so far as respects the Constitutional difficulty.*" They have laid great stress upon the point that the Supreme Court is the rightful interpreter of the Constitution. How stands the case according to their own logic.

The rebels claim—to use their own words, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature—that "The Constitution of the United States is a compact in the nature of a treaty between the States of this Union."

Judge STORY says:

"The very first resolution adopted by the Convention (six States to two States) was in the following words: '*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a National Government ought to be established, of a Supreme Legislature, Judiciary and Executive;' plainly showing that it was a National Government, not a compact, which they were about to establish; a Supreme Legislature, Judiciary and Executive, and not a mere treaty for the exercise of dependent powers during the good pleasure of all contracting parties."

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of MARTIN *vs.* HUNTER, is as follows:

"The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established, not by the States in their sovereign capacities, but emphatically, as the preamble of the Constitution declares, by the people of the United States."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in delivering the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of MCCULLOCH *vs.* Maryland, said:

"The Government of the Union, then, (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case,) is, emphatically and truly, a Government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit."

If these constitutional hair-splitters want Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution of the right and duty of the Government to repel the usurpations of the conspirators, they will find it in Chief-Justice MARSHALL'S address delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cohens *vs.* Virginia, which was as follows:

"The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will. But this supreme and irresistible power to make or unmake, resides only in the whole body of the people—not in any subdivision of them. The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated their power of repelling it."

These pretended friends of the Union style the present Congress the "Rump," and quibble about its constitutionality on account of the seceding States not sending Senators and Representatives. Unfortunately for these nice Constitutionalists, the Supreme Court is again against them. In the case above quoted the opinion of that body was as follows:

"It is true that if all the States, or the majority of them, refuse to elect Senators, the legislative powers of the Union will be suspended. But if any one State shall refuse to elect them, the Senate will not, on that account, be the less capable of performing all its functions."

Therefore, according to Supreme Court interpretation, these hypocritical friends of the Union will have to engineer a majority of the States into the secession movement before they can constitutionally suspend the legislative functions of the Government.

Gen. JACKSON, when accused of violating the Constitution, replied: that he had sworn to administer the Government according to the Constitution as he understood it, and that he meant to do so. The men who have heretofore professed great reverence for JACKSON for this decision, and the energetic course he pursued in accordance with it, show very little consistency, to use a mild term, in finding fault with President LINCOLN for administering the Government according to the Constitution as he understands it, instead of administering it according to the understandings of JEFFERSON DAVIS, STEPHENS, WIGFALL & Co., more especially when the only object the first can have is the preservation of the Government, while the avowed intention of the latter is its destruction. The difference between JACKSON and LINCOLN is, that if the first was President instead of the latter, the hanging would commence sooner, and many of the professed supporters of the Union and the Constitution would be now engaged in stretching hemp instead of covertly giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The sooner the sniffers cease their snarling and fall to and give the Government an energetic support in its efforts to crush the rebellion, the better it will be for the cause of constitutional liberty, and themselves, and the welfare of the nation; for the triumph of the rebels would put an end to constitutional liberty in one section of the country at least.

"Just Once" More.

We find the following in the *Tribune*:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES must feel flattered on finding its fierce tirades against the New-York Fire Zouaves so warmly echoed by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. * * Perhaps the hearty and vehement sympathy of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, in this onslaught against the regiment which lost most heavily at Bull Run, may serve to open the eyes of THE TIMES to the part it is being made to play in 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy.'"

Well, it is a little hard that the *Eagle* should think as we do. But we have a consolation, denied the *Tribune*, namely, that our opinions, sentiments and sympathies on this subject, are not shared, as the *Tribune's* are, by the *Daily News*, the *Day-Book*, and Hon. BEN. WOOD. All these open and avowed agents and advocates of secession agree in glorifying the exploits of the Fire Zouaves on the field of battle, and in commending them to the special admiration of the City and the country. Mr. WOOD, the *Tribune* may remember, paid the fares of those among them who deserted, and has since that time been almost as zealous and emphatic as the *Tribune* itself, in resenting all imputations upon their patriotism and fidelity, and in heaping upon them praise and honor which he denies to the men who stood nobly by their flag through all the storm and death of that terrible fight.

We have not the slightest inclination to say another word on this subject, which is sufficiently painful at the best. We have expressed our opinion fully and emphatically in regard to the conduct of this regiment, not from any special hostility to them, but solely from regard to the honor of the country and a sense of justice to other regiments, who did their duty and earned praises and laurels which are withheld from them to be lavished upon the undeserving. We have quoted the opinions of their superior officers—all of whom concur in saying that they broke at the first fire, and fled the field. Col. HEINTZELMAN'S testimony, which the *Tribune* foolishly contests, is not one whit more explicit than that of Col. PORTER, who says in his report, that "the evanescent courage of the Zouaves prompted them to fire perhaps a hundred shots, *when they broke and fled*, leaving the batteries open to a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which took place immediately." It will be difficult, in the face of such testimony, from such sources, for the *Tribune* to awaken any very high degree of admiration for the only regiment which seems to have elicited its special regard.

The Zouaves themselves give a very clear, and possibly a very true explanation, of the reasons which led them to retreat *to New-York*, after they had fled from the field of battle:

"*Ninth*—On the return to Alexandria, the officers boldly and freely told the men they had better go home to New-York, *if they could*; that *everything was going to the Devil generally, and the best thing they could do would be to take care of themselves*; that they were going themselves. This was the general tone among the officers; and the principal exceptions were the few Chicago officers still left. *They were told that the Administration was squabbling, and the Government was as badly disorganized as the regiment itself.*"

Soldiers who give such reasons, whether true or false, for wholesale desertion may enlist the sympathy of a journal which seems itself to have been panic-stricken ever since the Bull Run battle;—but they should hardly be held up as martyrs and heroes to the admiration of their countrymen.

We have said that our only object in our strictures upon the conduct of these men, has been to prevent the lavishing of honors and rewards which belong to the brave and patriotic alone, indiscriminately upon renegades and cowards. And to show that we are not alone in this view of the matter,—as also to set forth other instances of true heroism, we shall take the liberty of publishing the following, which is but one of the many private letters of the same tenor we have received on this subject. It comes from a gentleman well known and held in high esteem by the *Tribune*, as by the whole community:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

MY DEAR RAYMOND: I feel really grateful to you for speaking the truth of the Fire Zouaves. I feel inexpressibly humiliated and indignant at the want of appreciation by the people of the worse than treasonable conduct of many who had undertaken to bear themselves as soldiers, on and since that terrible day. That the men of VARIAN'S Battery can live in New-York is a disgrace to civilization. Future historians will point to the popular disregard of such an awful crime as the sharpest evidence of the depth of demoralization to which we had attained before the revolution which must be impending on us as its necessary result. There is enough of Buncombe receptions, but of real appreciation of true heroism how much do we see?

Two men return to New-York to-night who are in the truest use of the word heroes.

These are the Surgeons of the Eighth New-York Regiment, whose officers deserted, in many cases, before coming under fire. They were in the Sudley church; they arrived at it amidst the hottest rush of the mad panic, but stopped to aid in taking care of the wounded, who had been placed for shelter in it. They were warned that the enemy was approaching; they heard the cry that the enemy was bayoneting the wounded and giving no quarter; they were advised to leave by a United States regular officer, who told them the enemy would undoubtedly shell the church on the supposition that it would be held as a defensive position as long as possible, by our troops covering the retreat. This conviction was so strong with those who left last, as you will remember, it was generally reported that the church was shelled, and I have heard a man declare that he saw it shelled. But these Surgeons said, simply, "We cannot leave these bleeding men; it is our business to take care of them, and take care of them we must, no matter what comes of us." They unquestionably made up their minds to die, and momentarily expected the falling of the first shell among them, until, while in the midst of an amputation, there was a rush of cavalry, and a horseman's pistol was pushed in at the door, and a hoarse voice asked "Do you surrender?"

"Certainly," answered SWIFT, tying an artery, and not so much as raising his head from his business.

Would to God we had a few score such men as Captains, and would to God we had a General who would blow from the cannon's mouth such sham officers as those who played soldier with the Fire Zouaves and the Eighth, and such vermin as those of VARIAN'S.

VARIAN himself appears to have been a gentleman. I have seen a man who says he saw him crying like a child when it had became obvious that the cowardice of his men was no longer controllable. If he had but been less gentle and more man! To think that he would allow such scum to apologize for him!

The Fire Zouaves, in vast numbers, showed exceed-

NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR.—We find the following in one of our exchanges:

"The *Journal of Commerce* gives a list of the newspapers that have suspended since the war commenced. The *Tribune*, it is understood, will cease its Sunday issues, hereafter. The TIMES will also, it is said, follow suit. It is said that the Sunday edition of [illegible] journal has been published at a loss of fifteen years."

So far as the TIMES is concerned, this is wholly unfounded. We commenced the publication of a Sunday morning edition simply because the intense excitement concerning the war, and the consequent eagerness to know the news at the earliest moment, rendered it necessary. When the necessity passes we shall suspend the Sunday issue; but we cannot before.

The pressure of the war has made itself severely felt upon the advertising patronage of newspapers everywhere,—and nowhere more than in this City. Hitherto the policy of the leading City journals has been to receive from sales just enough to pay for white paper and ink,—leaving all other expenses, type-setting, correspondence, telegraphic news, reporting and editorials to be paid for by advertisers. While advertising was good this was easily done; but now it is quite another thing,—and most of the papers are consequently more or less crippled. The *Herald* has put all its advertisements into large type,—complains constantly of the expenses of telegraphing, and is very anxious that the three leading papers should raise their price to *three* cents. The old-fashioned papers like the *Journal of Commerce*, feel the pressure still more severely, as their circulation never was large, and their advertising has been greatly affected. As an offset to this the price of white paper has not been so low for years,—and, so far as the TIMES is concerned, the saving from this source more than offsets our loss from diminished advertising. But for the increased telegraphic and other expenses rendered necessary by the war, our business would suffer no serious injury.

SOMETHING TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—We have reason to believe that there is a good deal more than meets the eye in the proceedings now going on in Brooklyn, having for their object the release of the Baltimore Police Commissioners now confined in Fort Lafayette. Justice GARRISON, it will be remembered, has issued the writ and made some significant suggestions about serving it by aid of the military power. His antecedents are not such as to encourage the hope of any very high-toned devotion to the interests of the country in the management of the affair. And we have information from a source entitled to credit, that a Southern gentleman is now in the city for the express purpose of pushing the matter forward, with a view to bring about a collision between the civil and military authorities of Brooklyn. He is said to be well supplied with money, and to be acting with great zeal and caution in the steps he is taking. The Secessionists would be very glad to create some disturbance of this kind in this vicinity, and can afford to devote a good deal of labor and of money to its accomplishment.

TURNED UP AT LAST.—No event of the present rebellion has been more marked or noticeable than the disappearance of the inevitable GEO. N. SANDERS from the political horizon. Go where you would before, you were certain to stumble upon him. He regulated the affairs of the Democracy, North and South, for a long time; and, when he was removed from the office of Navy Agent in this City, by Old Buck, not for treason or any such trifling offence, but for having sent him some good advice by telegraph without prepayment, he devoted himself with fresh assiduity to repairing the breaches in the Democratic bulwarks. He was busy at Charleston, Baltimore and Montgomery; and, when all his efforts at all these points failed, he retired, discomfited and disgusted, to private life in Kentucky. It now turns out that he is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $21,000. The chances of his coming back to pay it are not flattering. When he does come, we shall take pleasure in announcing his arrival.

QUESTIONABLE.—Capt. POOR, commander of the *Brooklyn*, seems to be indulging his sympathies with secession at the expense of his duty and the interests of the country. He makes apparently not the slightest effort to arrest the privateers which pass in and out of Southern ports without interruption. It is about time the Government was making some inquiry into the reasons of his very extraordinary and questionable conduct.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE SOUTH.—Besides his letters to the London *Times* on the current news of the day, Mr. RUSSELL has commenced a special series on his observations of men and things in the Southern States. We copy the first of this new series this morning. It will be found well worthy of perusal.

SAD CASUALTY.—On the night of Aug. 12, the yacht *Wave*, which had been on a pleasure trip from Toronto to Rochester and other parts on the lake, was capsized as it was trying to reach Toronto again. Of the four persons who were on board, three were drowned. The Toronto *Globe* makes this mention of the lost:

"MR. WM. GORDON was but nineteen years of age; possessed of good abilities, energy, perseverance, and correct business habits, he had the fairest prospects of success in life. A widowed mother mourns the loss of her youngest son. Mr. J. M. MCCREADY was a student of University College, and engaged in the study of law at the same time. He had good abilities and extraordinary application and ambition, and promised to rise to eminence in his profession. His parents reside in St. Mary's, where they received the news of the accident yesterday evening. Mr. MASSEY was a native of England, and had only been a short time in Toronto. He had served for a period of nine years as midshipman in the East India Company's service. He resided with Dr. CHAVES, dentist, King-street West, and it is rather remarkable that Dr. CHAVES strongly dissuaded him from going on the cruise, expressing a fear that he might be drowned. At the doctor's request, he gave instructions regarding what he wished done if he did not return. These instructions, though laughingly given, will now prove useful, and enable the young gentleman's friends in England to be communicated with."

COLTON'S COUNTY MAP OF MISSOURI.—G. Q. COLTON, No. 143 Nassau-street, has just issued a complete County Map of the State of Missouri, representing counties, cities, towns, railroads, &c., including special reference to the scenes of the late battles. As it is sold at only fifteen cents, every one can possess a copy.

☞ We are informed by the agents of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad that the damage to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was but slight, and that the trains are running regularly.

...CIAL CAPITAL.

...ncial Operations of the Country—The ...ments of Secretary Chase—The ...ncial Policy of the British Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

I endeavored some days ago to show, by illustrations drawn chiefly from English history, that the taxable resources of this country are hardly touched by the recent measures for raising revenue. It was shown that when the population of Great Britain was little more than half that of the loyal portion of the United States, at the present time, the Government of that country raised more than four times the revenue by taxation which was imposed upon our people by the late Congress, and that, too, after the nation had been at war with NAPOLEON for twenty years. The war between England and France commenced in 1792, and with the exception of a brief interval from October, 1801, to May, 1803, during which there was a suspension of hostilities, rather than a peace, unattended by a curtailment of expenditures, it lasted until 1815. Even before this great struggle commenced, by which several hundred millions were added to the public debt, the national finances were regarded by the most eminent statesmen as in a hopeless condition; and no one deemed it possible that the public credit would bear additional straining. But the event proved how vastly greater the resources of a people are when the national integrity and independence are put in issue, than the wisest and most hopeful patriots could imagine. One would naturally have supposed that all prosperity would have been destroyed, and that after ten or a dozen years of war with a great military power like France, the resources of taxation would have been completely exhausted. But such was far from being the fact. There was a degree of prosperity among the people which can only be accounted for by the immense expenditures which the war made necessary. The tendency of war is, of course, to waste and destroy the property of a nation, and to cripple all forms of public industry; but at the same time an incidental and partial stimulus is given to industry by the large disbursements of Government, and the result is less prostration of the productive energies of a people than might have been anticipated.

In the financial system recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and carried out in the legislation of Congress, in the main, if not to the letter, the amount of revenue to be raised by taxation is only one-fourth of the estimated expenditure for the year. Thus, it is estimated by Secretary CHASE, that the expenditure will be $320,000,000, and he proposes to raise $240,000,000 of this sum by loans, and $80,000,000 by taxes. It is probable that the actual measures of taxation adopted will produce less than this sum, in consequence of the falling off in the amount of imports, on the one hand, and of the impossibility of collecting the direct and income taxes apportioned to the revolted States. It may therefore happen that a portion of the sums borrowed will have to be applied to the payment of interest, contrary to the plan suggested by the Secretary. It will be remembered that he lays it down as a principle never to be departed from, that the ordinary peace establishment, together with the interest of the war loans and other public debt, should be met by taxation. If the Customs, and the other extraordinary sources of revenue provided by Congress, turn out to be less prolific than was anticipated, we shall find ourselves, at the end of the fiscal year, with a public debt of $350,000,000, the interest of which will have been met by a portion of the money borrowed. It is needless to say that no nation can maintain its credit on such terms; and when the Secretary of the Treasury goes into the market to raise money for the second year's expenditure, he will be told that he must either provide by taxation for the whole interest and ordinary expenditure, or he must submit to a heavy shave.

The principle laid down by the Secretary, as essential to every sound system of finance, is the very least that should be done to sustain the public credit. Besides providing by taxation for the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment, and the interest of the public debt, present and prospective, he insists upon raising a surplus of $5,000,000 to be applied to the redemption of the debt. This latter suggestion has been wholly neglected, and, for the reasons above referred to, it may be doubted whether the taxes and duties laid by Congress will pay ordinary expenses, and the interest of the sums borrowed. I hope I may be mistaken on this point; but, if my apprehensions turn out to be well grounded, the result will be a decline in the public credit, and that for no other reason than the timidity of Congressmen in the imposition of taxes.

British statesmen, of the school of PITT, have been accused of reckless prodigality in the matter of borrowing money; but a recurrence to the financial statistics of that country will show that they have pursued a far wiser and bolder policy than our Government has begun with in the imposition of taxes. We raise the ways and means in the proportion of three-fourths of loans to one-fourth of taxes.

The British Government, during the whole period of the twenty years' war with France, raised larger sums by taxes than by loans. This was not the case in the commencement of the contest, it is true; but towards its close, when the expenditures were greatest, nearly two-thirds of the ways and means were taken directly from the pockets of the people by acts of Parliament. It may be hoped that the war in which we are now engaged will have terminated successfully and been almost forgotten before the end of twenty years; but whether it be long or short, Congress and the Administration cannot too soon learn the importance of a courageous imposition of taxes. It is well to accustom the people to the unwonted burthen of the interior taxes by degrees; but every year the proportion of taxes to loans should be increased. By this manly policy the public credit will be kept sound and healthy, and the public debt will be kept within manageable proportions.

OBSERVER.

The First Iowa Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in to-day's TIMES in relation to the noble action of the First Regiment Iowa Volunteers previous to and during the late battle near Springfield, Mo., are well-timed and appropriate. It may not be known, and I desire through your columns to state that J. FRANCIS BATES, the Colonel commanding the Iowa Volunteers, is a native of Utica, in this State, and was for several years, up to 1857 or 8, a resident of this City. Col. BATES has attended at all times, thoroughly, to the wants and comforts of his command, and that is the great reason why the men were so ready and willing to remain in the service after their term of enlistment had expired.

It is stated of the Colonel, that during a forced march, one of his men became disabled and unable to continue the march; he dismounted and placed the weary soldier on his horse and permitted him to ride until a halt was ordered. By such acts the Colonel has endeared himself to his men, and as a natural consequence the men are ready to stand by him at all times and under all circumstances. Yours, &c., G.

The Whereabouts of the Sumter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, an old ex-officer of the U. S. Navy, and long a mercantile trader to Cuba, San Domingo and Curaçao, to suggest the probable whereabouts of the pirate *Sumter* that recently refitted at Curaçao. A fast war steamer sent to Crooked Island passage, might, I think, find her cruising in the "bight of Leogane," or St. Marks, intercepting coffee vessels from Cuba and San Domingo, bound to the United States through that passage, particularly those from Port au Prince, Jeremie, St. Marks, Aux Cayes, &c.; and, when needed, if not allowed a refuge in St. Domingo, may, beyond doubt, obtain one among the many inhabited and unprotected "keys" in that sea. The passage between Cape Mayes (Cuba) and St. Nicola Mole (St. Domingo) is very narrow, and few vessels homeward bound through that Strait could escape capture. Coffee is much needed now in "Rebeldom," and I think she will there try and replenish the stock of that article and try and run the blockade.

N. B.—Nassau, N. P., in neighborhood, though a British port, would no doubt afford aid to the *Sumter*, as it is a "hot bed" of Secession sympathisers.

Yours truly, J. B. NONES.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

A Dreadful Storm at Chicago — Damage among the Shipping—A War Meeting—What Illinois has Done—Col. Fremont, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

After a "heated term," which lasted nearly two weeks, we were visited on Sunday night with a tremendous gale, accompanied by rain, which poured down in torrents. The storm continued with little abatement, up to last evening. The wind was from the northeast, and at times blew a regular hurricane. Lake Michigan was lashed into fury, and the tremendous billows came thundering in, threatening to carry destruction to all before them. The Central Railroad track is laid along in front of the city for nearly two miles in the lake, its foundation being piles, protected by a breakwater upon the outside. A portion of the track was broken up, and considerable damage otherwise done to it. In the city, houses shook and trembled, to an extent heretofore unknown—signs, trees, awnings, &c., were blown down and scattered along the streets—cellars were submerged, by which much loss was sustained.

But it was among the shipping that the greatest damage was done. It seemed impossible that any craft could live amid the wild commotion of the storm. We hear of but four wrecks thus far: The schooners *Ellen Pike*, ashore about ten miles north of the city; the *Henderson*, about forty miles north, and two others, names not ascertained. The two first broke up; all hands saved. During the height of the storm, several vessels were in imminent peril, but our gallant tugs went to the rescue, and brought them in, slightly damaged. Quite an excitement prevailed at one time. The schooner *Pike* was seen laying off some five or six miles to the southward, with a signal of distress flying. The tug *McQueen* braved the gale, and went out to her relief. While nearing the entrance to the harbor the hawser parted, and the schooner commenced drifting towards the breakwater. All expected she would be driven upon it before the return of the tug, and be dashed to pieces. She threw out an anchor, and was thus enabled to stave off the catastrophe, until a new hawser was procured, and then she was brought safely in, amid the cheers of the multitude who had been momentarily expecting her destruction.

It is stated by the "oldest inhabitant" that the water has not been so high in the lake for years—at least, not since the construction of the railroad breakwater and track. The loss by the flooding of cellars is estimated at $50,000—but this is only a rough guess. Some of the streets in the North Division were navigable by boats on Monday forenoon.

There was a spirited "war meeting" of our citizens at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, at which Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States District Court, presided. Strong and patriotic resolutions were adopted, opposing all compromise until the rebellion has been put down. Judge DRUMMOND, S. A. GOODWIN, Esq., and others addressed the meeting. There is but one feeling among our people, and that is that the war must go on until its objects are accomplished—until the Constitution is vindicated—until there are no armed traitors in the field.

Illinois has already tendered to the Government not far from one hundred and five thousand men. Of these nearly fifty thousand have been accepted, viz.: twenty thousand under the first levy—ten independent regiments—seventeen regiments under the last call, besides some ten thousand who could not be received at home, that have gone into the regiments of neighboring States—mostly those of Missouri. To show the spirit which animates the Prairie State—in fact, all the Northwest—I have only to mention the facts, which have come out in a recent report of our State Adjutant-General. Gov. YATES secured the acceptance of thirteen regiments of infantry, five of cavalry and one of artillery. For these, five hundred and twelve companies (51,200 men) of infantry, one hundred and two companies of cavalry and twenty-two companies of artillery were tendered. All these, and more, are ready to go, whenever the Government is in want of their services. Among others a regiment of teachers and scholars has been organized by President HOVEY, of the State Normal School, and accepted.

Col. FREMONT has infused new spirit into the Department of the West. His energy and go-aheaditiveness are just suited to this latitude. The Western man is too accustomed to the freedom of the broad prairies to fancy having his limbs fettered with red tape. When there is anything of importance to be done, he is not for waiting until the circumlocution office can dot all the I's and cross all the t's; but is for going at it in the most prompt and direct manner. If there are rebels to fight, he is for fighting them before they have an opportunity to concentrate all their forces and resources, and to erect intrenchments. He believes in a short shrift and a speedy deliverance. Gen. FREMONT has gone to work in a way that just fits in with Western ideas, and is inspiring an enthusiasm which will have the best effect upon the result of the contest.

Some little interest was excited a few days since by the arrest of SYLVESTER LIND, Esq., one of our prominent and wealthy citizens, on a criminal charge. As Treasurer of the Sewerage Commissioners, he is a defaulter for $53,000, which, under our statutes, is a penitentiary offence. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court. Our city has been filled with burglars for some time past, the annual migration from New-York and other Eastern cities. The Recorder's Court, at its present term, had sixty-six cases under consideration, including all grades of offence against the majesty of the law.

It is rumored that "Long" JOHN WENTWORTH, late M. C., and late Mayor of the city, is to raise a regiment for the war. Mr. FARNSWORTH, who represented this district in the last Congress, has one nearly organized. He at first went into the ranks as a private.

In business, commercial and financial matters, there is not much change to note. The receipts and shipments of grain continue heavy, with improving prices. The new crop of wheat begins to come in quite liberally. It is of a good quality. ONTONAGON.

A Curious Story.

ATTEMPT TO PLAY A CONFIDENCE GAME ON THE CLERK OF A NEW-YORK POLICE COURT.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 13.

Of all the "confidence" men we have ever seen, an old man who registered his name at the Union House yesterday, as JAMES ROBINSON, beats them all. He arrived from New-York on the early train, in company with Mr. FRANK SPICER, Police Clerk at the Tombs, and Mr. E. LUFF, proprietor of a hotel in Harlem. From these gentlemen we learn the following interesting facts: Several years ago the father of Mr. SPICER, saved from drowning in New-York harbor, a Frenchman, who subsequently removed to Havre, France. ROBINSON called on Mr. SPICER a few days since, and exhibited a letter purporting to have been written by this foreign gentlemen just previous to his death, which occurred in Havre a few weeks since. It states that being about to die, he was desirous of rewarding his former benefactor by giving him a portion of his property, in value about twenty-four thousand dollars. In the event of the death of Mr. SPICER, Senior, it was his desire that the amount should be divided among his heirs. The fact of such a rescue from downing having occurred at the time designated, the name of the party, and his subsequent removal to France, together with other circumstances connected with the affair, had the effect of convincing the gentleman of the truth of his statement. The goods were claimed to have been forwarded to this country in a ship bound to New-Haven. To avoid the duties on them, ROBINSON claimed that he had landed them about eight miles from our city, where they were stored, subject to the order of the consignees. Before disclosing their whereabouts, he proposed that Mr. SPICER and Mr. LUFF (which latter gentleman is a brother-in-law of Mr. S.) should advance the expense attending the shipment, viz: $294. These gentlemen thought it prudent to take a look at the "silks and satins" before investing the required amount. Accordingly they came up with him yesterday morning and stopped at the Union House. ROBINSON hired a horse and carriage at JOSLYN'S stable, and as the affair began to look suspicious, they concluded to track him. After taking a circuitous route about the suburbs, he at last halted in front of the house of Mr. JOHN T. MERCER, No. 8 Sperry-street. Here he had an interview with Mrs. MERCER, and informed her that a similar amount of property—left by deceased relatives in California—was in New-York, awaiting her disposal. After calling upon Mr. MERCER, and informing him of his flattering prospects, he again returned to the Union House for the purpose, if possible, of closing up business with his New-York friends. He told them that the valuables were a short distance from the city; were packed in sixteen trunks and a number of bales, and that he would take them, if desired, to see the man who had them in charge. He accompanied them to Broadway, where, after finding MERCER, the four had an interview in the street. He told Mr. MERCER that "these were the gentlemen who were after the goods in his possession," and inquired if the gentlemen would advance the amount ($294,) if he (MERCER) couldn't "get them down in his two teams during the night." Whether elated by his prospects, or whether "dumb-founded" by the man's boldness, we do not know; but one thing is certain—"he thought he could;" and when asked if the trunks and bales were not at his house, as he (ROBINSON) had stated, he doubtless thought, for the moment, that he could do no other way than to "nod his head." Mr. MERCER states that he never saw his interrogator before that day, and we have no reason to doubt his veracity. The excitement attending the information received, together with the boldness and confidence with which the questions were asked, doubtless surprised him into quiet acquiescence. Subsequently he became suspicious of his new-found friend, and inquired into the facts of his visit. ROBINSON is a man 70 years of age—a fluent talker, and is well calculated to deceive the most wary.

To other parties he pretended that the gentlemen who came up with him were Custom-house officers, in search of the contraband goods.

Mr. SPICER is a brother of the celebrated GEORGE SPICER, horse-dealer, of Long Island, and has for a long time been connected with the Police Department of New-York, but is confident that he never before saw a "confidence man" who, for consummate rascality, equaled Mr. ROBINSON. Had he not been of frequent cognizance of such offences, he doubtless would have been "out" about three hundred dollars. As it is, he is not disposed to prosecute him, as his ingenuity and perseverance, if not his extreme age, almost entitle him to escape.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Anniversary of the Settlement of Salt Lake Valley—Fort Crittenden Vacated—Stoppage of Newspapers—The New Prophet Joe Morris, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The 24th of July, the anniversary of the entrance of the Mormon pioneers into this valley, passed off this year almost without celebration of any kind in this city, certainly without any such celebration as has been wont. True, a few guns were fired in the course of the day, a very few flags fluttered in the breeze, and there were, I believe, a few balls or dancing parties here and there, and this appears to have been the extent of ostentatious enjoyment or rejoicing.

In former years public processions and speechification were indulged in, though the more recent celebrations have resolved themselves into laborious trips up the rugged Big Cotton-wood Cañon into the "tops of the mountains," or, in other words, an elevated half-mile basin, where may be found, not the sources of the Nile, but a pretty five-acre lake, famed as the head waters of Big Cotton-wood Creek.

It was to this sylvan retreat, partaking both of the grand and the picturesque, that the Mormon rough-riders brought the first news of the expedition to Utah, on the 24th of July, 1857. Imagination may picture the scene, including the immense indignation.

Last year's 24th pic-nic at the same place was very sensibly dampened by the almost incessant drizzling rain which fell in that particular region, though not more than a few drops reached this city. Perhaps the moist weather at that time and the attendant disagreeableness, had some influence in the omission of the trip this year. Or, it may be that the extra exertion for, and the display on, the late "Fourth" was considered sufficient for one year.

At last Fort Crittenden is vacated by the National troops, undoubtedly to the infinite rejoicing of the more religious portion of the Mormon community, who are apparently as firm as ever in the opinion that the Jews have no affinity, and should have very little dealing with the Samaritans. Yet it may be fairly presumed that there are a great number of the trading "brethren" who, now that the hope of their gains is gone, are filled with dismay at the immediate prospect of comparatively slow sales for their eggs and butter and equally slow returns.

It is reported in this city that some person or persons, connected with the Army, made, after the vacation, an abortive attempt to fire the "quarters" and other buildings in the vicinity of the fort, which incensed the purchasers and their friends. And it is also stated that numbers of Indians are following in the wake of the moving detachments, with the intention of procuring some beef and horseflesh, and any other little matters which are looked on with an acquisitive eye by the red man. It will, therefore, behove the troops to keep a sharp lookout for their live stock and other property. Indeed, a portion of them, encamped on the Jordan, near Lehi, lost quite a number of their cattle, and left behind them several wagons in consequence.

There has recently been quite a heavy raid on the persons of a number of men who had a reputation for not properly respecting the relations of *meum* and *tuum*, in respect to domestic quadrupeds, whereby some dozen or so of the men have summarily licked the dust for the last time—some of them at or in the vicinity of Ogden and Brigham cities, and others in Cache Valley. In these instances "the law's delay" has not been waited for, and the more speedy backwoods or frontier code has been put into operation. True it is, that a serious amount of stealing has been long in existence in this territory, though who are the guilty parties I would much prefer to be given to the world judicially.

Two or three, including DE LOSS GIBSON, an old offender and an escapee from the Penitentiary, have been secured, and have been safely lodged in that institution, "according to law."

On Sunday, BRIGHAM was again particularly down on the Mormon traders, evidently thinking they would enrich the "Church and Kingdom" greatly, more by using the plow and the hoe than by speculating in dry goods and groceries, though there is at the present time, even before the harvest, an abundance of breadstuffs in the Territory. He also emphasized on the "return to Jackson County, Missouri," and appeared strong in the faith that "the Lord would clean out that country before the Saints were ready to return." He (BRIGHAM) is steadfast in the confidence that the present troubles in the States are "irrepressible," and will consummate an awful destruction upon the masculine gender; and, as a natural sequence, the bereaved widows and forlorn damsels, which will be left in those days, will be extremely anxious by thousands to turn their eyes towards the Mormons, and realize the talk of the old Bible prophet about jointly catching hold of the skirts of one man.

The newspapers of this city have not made an appearance the past week, the hitch in the paper mill evidently not being overcome, and the papers above named having no other immediate resource, and not feeling much disposed to seek out for one.

The new prophet, "JOE MORRIS," still continues to make proselytes, and ever and anon converted families, with their wagons, flocks, herds and other effects, may be seen wending their way to the head-quarters of their leader, on the Weber. It is correctly reported that he looks for the early destruction, by "judgments," of the incorrigible portion of the Mormon community, when he and his followers, the "Morrisites," as they are termed, expect to step in and possess the land. Surely this is a day big with events, and there are wonderful times at the doors!

Amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE leave in the *Persia* on the 28th inst., for an extended European tour. They open at the Haymarket, London, early in September. During their absence they visit Australia and California. In view of their early departure, a Farewell Ovation will be given them at the Winter Garden, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the New-York Florence Association and the "Charity Fund Committee" of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The latter body interest themselves with enthusiasm, the benefit given to the Fund by the FLORENCES last week netting $1,012 25.

From the Sandwich Islands.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

From the Honolulu Polynesian, June 15.

We understand that on Saturday last, the 8th instant, Mr. BORDEN, the outgoing, and Col. DYER, the incoming Commissioner of the United States, made an official visit at the Department of Foreign Affairs, when the former delivered his letter of recall, and the latter his letter of credence.

Judge BORDEN, we learn, said in substance that he was instructed to avail himself of the occasion to repeat the expression of the friendly sentiments entertained by the President for the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and his desire to preserve and improve the relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments.

Col. DYER expressed the same sentiments, stating that he was specially charged to make known the concern taken by the United States in the interest and prosperity of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and their strong desire to cultivate friendship and deserve it by every possible good office.

The interview was brief, without formality, and agreeable to all the parties concerned.

On Monday Col. DYER, accompanied by Judge BORDEN, made the usual calls of etiquette on distinguished persons entitled to receive them.

MOVEMENTS TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Convention of United States Marshals.

The impunity with which the Slave trade has been prosecuted by unscrupulous persons, out of this and other Northern ports, for years past, has suggested the necessity of adopting some concerted and well-matured plan of operations for its suppression. Under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, the Marshals from Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, (Eastern District) and Delaware assembled in this City yesterday, at the office of the Marshal of this District.

Mr. MURRAY received the Marshals as guests, and, waiving all formalities, proceeded to the consideration of the subject of conference, viz.: the most efficient method of preventing the fitting out of slavers in the Northern ports of the United States. The discussions were mainly private, and the plans finally agreed upon will, of necessity be confined to the knowledge of the Marshals themselves in order to render them efficient. After a somewhat protracted interview the party were taken in charge by Mr. MURRAY, and escorted to Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, where the Marshal showed the visitors the various slave crafts which have been captured on the Coast and arrested in this harbor under suspicion of being bound on slave voyages.

The Marshal, from his long experience as Harbormaster, was enabled to point out the various ingenious dodge, which are practiced to elude observation and avoid seizure in fitting out vessels, obtaining clearances, and in the selection and stowage of their cargoes. Another day will be devoted to the visiting of the slaver prisoners now confined in the Tombs; and all the haunts of the slave-traders in this City will be visited, and their plans explained for the information of the Marshals.

The plans which will be mutually agreed upon during this meeting, it is believed, must go far towards thoroughly breaking up the slave traffic, and drive the desperadoes, with their rich and unscrupulous backers in this City, into a more humane and respectable business.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 69½ Division-street, occupied by Mr. J. WOOLFF as an artificial-flower store and dwelling. The entire contents of the store, valued at about $500, were destroyed. They were insured for $1,400. Mr. WOOLFF and his family, who resided in the upper part of the building, succeeded in making their escape by way of a second-story window in the rear; but a servant girl named MARY LEONEY, living with the family, was not so fortunate. She waited until she saw all the family safe out of the building, and then attempted to escape in the same way, but the smoke and flame came rushing up the stairway, and through the rooms to such an extent that she was compelled to run to the front part of the house, and appearing for a moment at a front window on the third floor, she called wildly for aid; but no help appearing, she made a frantic leap and struck upon the pavement below. She was soon taken up by the firemen, assisted by the Police, and taken first to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and subsequently to the Hospital. It was found upon examination that her spine was fractured, and that she had sustained other serious injuries, which must necessarily prove fatal.

At about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire occurred at No. 10 Peck-slip, in the liquor-store of Mr. DANIEL WARD. The firemen were quickly on hand and soon extinguished the flames, but not until the stock and fixtures of Mr. W. were damaged to the extent of about $2,000. He is fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by C. P. & T. LAPP, dealers in stoves and tinware. Their damage was about $100. No insurance.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 263 Broadway, in the four-story building occupied by Charles R. Bishop, as a steel and fancy goods manufactory. Loss, about $300. Insured for $1,500.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON occupied his time yesterday in receiving visitors at his hotel, taking a look at the City *incog.*, dining with the Union Club, and making arrangements for his Western trip. In accordance with the Prince's desire, the contemplated operatic serenade has been postponed until his return from his Western tour. His Royal Highness has also requested that the serenade shall be given on board the yacht instead of at the New-York Hotel. In this way the royal party will enjoy the music more than they could in the old-fashioned style, while the musicians themselves will be better accommodated. The Prince, Princess CLOTILDE and the Duchess D'ARBANTES yesterday paid a visit to FREDERICK & Co.'s Photograph Gallery, and gave their first sitting in this country for their visiting cards and other photographs. The Prince and his suite expressed great satisfaction and some surprise at the perfection which the art has attained in this country. The likenesses of these distinguished personages have been added to the already large collection of this gallery, and form quite an attraction to visitors.

THE MOTT-STREET HOMICIDE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of the lad, FREDERICK FINCHTENICHT, who was so fearfully assaulted and beaten by a soldier, on the 8th inst., near the corner of Mott and Park streets. He died Wednesday night of the injuries inflicted. The only provocation given by the boy to the soldier, was the remark made by him to another lad, "How good they do it," called out by seeing this soldier and a companion engaged in the exercise of boxing in the street. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased died from compression of the brain, superinduced by blows received on the head at the hands of some person unknown. The offender has not yet been caught, but the Police believe they are on his track.

FATAL FALL.—A young man named MICHAEL CLARK, about 20 years of age, died yesterday at No. 121 Worth-street, from injuries of the spine, received on the 12th inst. by falling through a hatchway of the barge *Coxsackie*. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 76 Leonard-street, upon the body of CARLINA MANDEL, a child 20 months old, who died from burns received on the 26th ult. The deceased was left in a room with a lighted candle, while its parents were temporarily absent.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—The second concert this season will take place on Saturday, the 17th inst., on the Mall, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., should the weather be favorable.

MRS. LINCOLN VISITS THE PRINCESS CLOTILDE.—Mrs. LINCOLN, wife of the President, who is at present at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, called upon the Princess CLOTILDE yesterday.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

REGULAR WEEKLY STATEMENT—CONTRACT AWARDED FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM BUILDING—RETURNED SICK OR WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS TO BE CARED FOR.

From the weekly report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, it appears that there were remaining in the various Departments 8,341, and admitted since 2,354, making a total of 10,695; of whom there died 84; discharged 1,839; sent to Blackwells' Island 460, and to State Prison 4, leaving the number in charge on the 10th inst., 8,308. Of this number there were 654 at Bellevue Hospital; 790 at the Lunatic Asylum; 1,463 at the Almshouse; 777 in the Penitentiary; 1,288 in the Workhouse, and the remainder distributed through the various Departments in charge of the Commissioners.

From the regular weekly report of the Committee of the Whole, it appears that during the week there have been committed as vagrants 606 parties, 242 males and 364 females, among whom were three who had been convicted one hundred times. Orders have been given that hereafter insane persons shall be sent to the Island in a distinct conveyance, and not in a conveyance with prisoners.

The contract for heating and ventilating the extension of the building for lunatics was awarded to J. O. Moore & Co., at $675. A report was received from Drs. Loomis, Clark and Flint, with reference to the typhoid fever, which has prevailed of late to some extent upon the Island, in which they state that a careful examination shows that the fever originated in the Mission House on the Five Points, and they had deemed it proper to call the attention of the City authorities to the matter.

A communication was received from Dr. J. O. Vanderpool, Surgeon-General of the New-York State Militia, in reply to complaints made by returned vol. unteers, of having been turned away from the New-York Hospital, in which he states, that although arrangements were only made for the reception and treatment of the three months' volunteers before being mustered into service, yet henceforth and until communication could be had with the General Government, volunteers, sick or wounded, would be received at the New-York Hospital.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, of Troy; Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia; C. B. Shaw, J. F. Tracey, J. Richards, M. M. Fitch and G. W. Shaw, of Chicago; Thomas Dickey, of Ilion; Robert Parker, of Delhi; W. W. Barnes, of Baltimore; J. J. Whiting and T. M. Dorsey, of Virginia; George Worthington, of Utah, and W. F. Ralston and family, of R. Island, are at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

Judge Carlton and Vincent L. Bradford and lady, of Philadelphia; Col. Schuyler and E. F. Harden, of the U. S. Army; Col. A. G. Hazard, of Conn.; Hanson A. Kirby, of Dunkirk, and W. T. Burnham, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Halsey, of Utah; Mrs. Frank Blair and family, of St. Louis; Col. J. H. Simpson, of St. Louis; A. J. Alexander, of the United States Army; Jno. Bailey and family, of Washington; Col. H. N. Walton, of Schenectady; S. A. Bigelow, of Boston; and Jno. Hay, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Thos. Way, of England; Alfred Douglas, of New-York; Tyler Davidson, of Cincinnati; J. N. Tuttle, of New-Orleans; J. F. Streeter, of Baltimore; and Dr. H. T. Spear, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

L. G. Bouvet de la Rouze, of Bordeaux, France; E. Castillon der Penon, of Philadelphia; M. D. Ryder, of England, and Jas. Bonnell and Jason Dorner, of Milwaukee, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Wm. Preston, Ex-Minister to Spain, and family, and Harry A. Stone, of Rome, Italy, are at the New-York Hotel.

A. Noble, of Matanzas; C. H. Hague, of London, and Geo. B. Butler, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

United States Troops Demand a Discharge.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

C. J. JACK, Esq., applied to the County Court and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon application of United States soldiers at Fort Hamilton for their release, on the ground that they are illegally detained. One hundred and fifty soldiers are now in Fort Hamilton, who were liberated on their parole in Texas, having been surrendered to the Confederate authorities by their officers in Texas, and they now demand their discharge. Annexed is their petition:

To Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully shows that they are illegally restrained of their liberty by Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, of the United States Army, now in command of Fort Hamilton and the encampments adjacent, in the County of Kings, and that they are not detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof, nor are they committed or detained by virtue of any final judgment or decree of any Court, &c.; that the cause or pretence of such restraint, according to their best knowledge and belief, is upon an alleged enlistment of said petitioners in the United States service; that the facts in relation to the petitioners' case are these: that they, with sundry other soldiers of the United States, were captured by Col. VAN DORN, an alleged officer in the service of the Confederate States of America, as they were informed at the time of their capture, which occurred at Matagorda Bay, in the State of Texas, on the 16th day of April, 1861; that at the time of said capture they were compelled to deliver up their arms and take an oath not to take up arms or fight against said Confederation, and at that time said petitioners were told by their officers to do as they pleased, and were discharged from the said United States service, but no written discharge was given to them at said place; that the other men and themselves then present were urged to enter the service of the said Confederation, but all but one declined, and it was agreed that they should come home; that they did so, and that they are now at Fort Hamilton; that a portion of them have been paid their monthly pay, but are refused their honorable discharge, and are held upon their enlistment; that your petitioners consider their detention by Government a breach of faith and of their oaths as taken aforesaid, and inasmuch as their commander, Maj. SIBLEY, and their other officers were present when they were captured and took said oath, and they, on the part of the United States, assented to it; that their further detention in said service is illegal and oppressive, as it compels them to bear arms by performing garrison duty in Fort Hamilton, and police duty at the camp in the United States service, and thus in effect to act contrary to their oaths and the assent of the United States through its officers in command of the detachment at the time of taking the name and oath of their capture.

The petition is signed by about one hundred and fifty of the men. The writ was issued and made returnable on Tuesday, but no return was then made, owing, it was thought, to the storm. The case stands adjourned to Saturday next. Col. C. J. JACK appears for the plaintiffs.

The following letter in relation to the matter has been addressed to the Secretary of War:

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: Nothing but a sense of duty to the Government and those gallant troops who resisted all the arts of the rebels at the time of their capture, could induce me to trouble the Department at this time. Having at the request of a number of the soldiers who were captured in Matagorda Bay visited their encampment at Fort Hamilton, I found these facts:

First—That the men were almost all dissatisfied and very anxious to be discharged from their present service, for reasons set forth in the petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

Secondly—They were in a complete state of disorganization and demoralization, arising from the above circumstances and their want of employment *in active service*. The very slight and insignificant garrison duty which they have to perform, and the general disinclination of the men to do duty under their disqualification arising from their capture and oath not to do duty or fight.

Thirdly—All these circumstances combined are producing the most disastrous results upon the men in causing them to have recourse to intoxication. I counted five men, in uniform, lying drunk in the roads in the neighborhood of the camps, and an unrestrained and apparently unlimited drinking in the tavern and stores in the neighborhood of the camps—disgraceful and ruinous to the men, and reflecting severely against the Government, for keeping those men, after they reached here, in the service any longer than it was necessary to subsist them until they could be paid off. They were anxious for me to write you, but I concluded that the Government would not like to do any act which would even indirectly recognize the loyalty of the obligation imposed on these men by the rebels at the time of their capture. After much reflection, I come to the conclusion that by making the cause to bring the captain before the court, and the Government instructing their officer to make *no opposition* to their discharge in the event of *habeas corpus*, the Government and those men would be honorably relieved from their present unpleasant condition. I think this a better plan and more consistent with the dignity of Government, and I hope it meets the approbation of yourself and the Government. The *habeas corpus* case will be returnable on Friday or Saturday next, and your answer is respectfully desired by your obedient servant,

C. J. JACK.

THE BALTIMORE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE—CALL FOR TROOPS.—Yesterday Judge GARRISON made a formal application to Gen. DUREE, of Brooklyn, to know what force it would require to execute the writ issued by him for the production of the Baltimore prisoners. The Sheriff was told that about fourteen hundred men could be raised, but that the county was not in possession of artillery sufficiently powerful to make an impression on the fort, and that it would require between five and ten thousand men to take it

A NEW GUN.—Mr. JOHN MORGAN, of Ilion, in this State, has invented a gun for which he claims the efficiency of a whole battery. It is a repeating cannon—loaded from chambers worked by very simple machinery, and kept cool by a novel application of air and water. It fires a shell which is calculated to explode at three different times. It is well worth examining, and will be on exhibition for a few days at No. 266 Broadway.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Greatly Improved Shuttle Sewing Machines, produced by Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway. They are noiseless, very rapid, simple in construction, and adapted to all work—heavy and light—for which the shuttle stitch is suitable, and much superior to the shuttle or "lock-stitch machine heretofore in use. PRICE $40.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

KELLER—KEMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at St. Paul's Church, 4th-av., by Rev. John B. Hagany, HENRY P. KELLER to MARY I., daughter of the late R. C. Kemp, all of this City.

ROOT—HOWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, DELOSS ROOT, of Indianapolis, to KATE HOWARD, of Brooklyn, E. D.

SUMNER—RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Dr. Weston ADAMS, C. SUMNER to HELEN KING, daughter of the late John W. Richardson, all of this City.

GALLOWAY—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. Poisal, Mr. CHARLES GALLOWAY to Miss EMMA P. FERGUSON, all of this City.

☞ California and Western papers please copy.

DIED.

COLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, WILLIAM COLE, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Edwin Cole, are respectfully invited to

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American Protestant young woman, with first-class City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; is fond of children and very willing and obliging; is very neat about her person; a comfy home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 320 Bleecker-st., hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and 2 hands, or to do general housework, by a young woman who lived six years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamberwaiting and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing, or can do French plaiting; good references from her last place, corner 50th-st. and 6th-av., first floor, over grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a trustworthy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; can give the best reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply, all this week, at No. 135 Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, seamstresses, housemaids, &c., for City or country,—free to employers. Highly recommended girls, with from one to eight years' reference, worthy and competent, now in waiting. Families in want of good help would do well to make their selection at the first-class agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., convenient to the railroad depôt.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, kind nurse, prompt waitress and a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer in every particular. Wages low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she thoroughly understands her business in every respect; is neat in her person; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a neat tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8. City or country. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT WOMAN wishes a situation as thorough cook, or cook and to assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and makes very good desserts, pastry, soups, meats, &c.; good disposition, and particularly neat about her person and kitchen; best of City reference given; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &C., CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, situations by two girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and would be willing to assist in the washing. Good reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 347 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY, SOBER, HONest and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City; will take moderate wages; is a first-rate cook and laundress, or nurse, seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook, and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to do general housework; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at the corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., over the tailor store.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, with good City references, as plain cook and to do general housework. Call for 2 days at No. 82 East 15th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, strong and well-disposed German girl desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, who has lived a year in her last place, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is also a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, and understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in a private family, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; best City reference as to character and competency. Call or address E. S., No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., New-York.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter; is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address at No. 192 East 33d-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter: is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address No. 192 East 33d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, 16 years of age, (of Scotch parentage,) in any capacity where she can be usefully and respectably employed, without being too laborious; has been accustomed to housework; can also sew nicely. Address T. U., No. 331 West 16th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation, either in City or country, to do housework; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a neat, capable young woman, with two years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as general house servant; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good washer and ironer; is very obliging and willing to please; is clean and neat about her work; no objections to the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, respectable girl to do general housework, or as good plain cook; is a quiet, deserving servant, not afraid of work; an excellent washer and ironer, and will hire for moderate wages, either in the City or country; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDed Protestant Scotch woman wants a situation as first-rate laundress; understands French flating, &c.; or as chambermaid and dairymaid. Call at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., in the Institute.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing; would like a few gentlemen's washing, or a situation in a family as washer and ironer; best City references. Can be seen at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the very best of City reference; or would be willing to do general housework in a private family in the City or country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 272 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is a German, but speaks English and French fluently; is perfectly capable of teaching either of the above languages. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go out by the week or month, as seamstress, by a respectable person; has a machine of her own; would go with it or without; can cut and fit dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A GIRL, WHO RESIDES WITH HER PARENTS AND IS A NEAT SEWER, would like a situation in a respectable family as nurse, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; the country preferred. Address M. J. D., for three days, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY as competent young woman, as waitress, and also as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN EXPERIENCED PERson wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, in the country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 115 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade, reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 24th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A FEW NICE, TIDY, HONEST, WELLrecommended girls,—and none other,—may secure situations in first-class families, as seamstresses, chambermaids and nurses, by applying at the office, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address J. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH TWO years reference, wishes a situation as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly, and is a splendid driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging, has no objection to the country; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses and will be found obliging and civil; can produce long and satisfactory references. Address P. S. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife; one as coachman has a knowledge of gardening and understands waiting perfectly; the other as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; excellent references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, and has also experience in the care of greenhouses; will be willing and obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country references produced. Address, for three days, S. B., Box No, 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom, by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would keep a small garden in order if required; and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, a situation as coachman or groom; one whom understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a trustworthy and steady young man; he understands all kinds of farmwork; is also a good coachman and plain gardener; willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single man, fully practised in all the departments of his business; has had 17 years of first-class practice both in this and the old country; highest reference. Address O. P. No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful: the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, destempering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English, wants to find a situation as porter, and to make himself useful in a store, wholesale or retail; (dry goods store preferred, having been in the same before;) small wages no objection; the best references, furnished by the first houses in the City. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man is a excellent farmer, coachman and gardener; knows how to work, and willing to do it; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a young Frenchman, who will be found faithful and trustworthy; has lived in most respectable families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications; no objection to travel or to any part of the country. Call or address WAITER, Howell's Fruit-store, 693 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, who has lived in most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his character. Call or address W. S. BALL, No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family, restaurant, or hotel; he is a first-class waiter, and can furnish the best references; he speaks French, English, and Spanish. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, STEAdy, well recommended, who thoroughly knows his business, wishes a place as waiter in a private family; is German; speaks English fluently. Address O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who has lived in most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his character. Call or address W. S. BALL, 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a business place where he can make himself useful to his employer; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A Wholesale Dry Goods Store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED MAN as coachman, (single preferred,) who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can bring good character from former employers. Apply at No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 7, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, a woman who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; she must be strong and healthy, and give satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty and good conduct. Such a one, who wishes to obtain a permanent situation, may apply at No. 9 St. Mark's-place, Leroy-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A PROTestant woman, who can come well recommended as to character and capacity for taking the whole care of two young children. Call, from 9 till 3, at No. 109 West 43d-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman, as wet nurse, who has lost her child. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner of University-place.

WET NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A RESpectable, healthy young woman as wet nurse, who has lost her child. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner of University-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a cash dry goods jobbing-house; none need apply except those having a large acquaintance with cash buyers. Address, with name, stating last or present situation, Box No. 747 Post-office.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant waitress and parlor maid; one who understands her business thoroughly, and has good City references, and is willing to go to the country in the Summer. None other may apply to-day, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 48 West 28th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one acquainted with the cash trade. Address "SALESMAN," Box No. 751 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 307 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2.50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefernoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 596 BROADway—A reliable agency for schools and teachers. Employers of teachers may gain, without charge, explicit information of competent candidates for any department of instruction. First-class teachers are invited to call immediately. Schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

A CARD FOR THE TIMES.—GREAT REDUCtion, and no money in advance, viz.: Private writing lessons $1, class 50 cents. A good hand guaranteed in ten lessons—great improvement in five. Academies No. 6 4th-av., New-York, and No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. PLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOroughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young man, as assistant in a boys' family boarding-school. Apply, personally, at the Summit Seminary. Summit is twenty miles from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. WM. B. STOUGHTON,
Summit, N. J.

A TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A FRENCH TEACHER—WANTED IN BROOKlyn, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. every Wednesday, for forty weeks, a first-class French teacher—a Protestant gentleman preferred. Address, stating terms, Box I, Brooklyn Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

A TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE QUALIFIcations and experience, would be glad to occupy his leisure in private Schools, or with private Pupils. Address Box No. 87 Broadway Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, AUG. 14, A MOUSEcolored HORSE, with white star on forehead, left hind foot white, with black mane and tail and black stripe down the back; 15 hands high. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to J. J. RAPPELYEA, Throop-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck; answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given No. 305 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EX-changed her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No 317 Bleecker-st.

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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
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NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottish," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the National Grays," A. Cull, "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A SPLENDID PIANO FOR SALE AT A great sacrifice for cash. It has all the modern improvements, and is fully warranted by best City makers. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, situated near the depôt or boat landing, not more than an hour from Wall-st. The house must be in good repair, the grounds well laid out, with barn, &c. Any party having such a house, and desiring to rent it reasonably, may hear of a tenant by addressing, with full particulars as to location, dimensions, rent, &c., STANLEY, Box No. 3,824 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th-st.; will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure; house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 36th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,618 Post office, stating location and price.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., a large house and 8 lots of ground, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated near westerly entrance of Central Park, and in the vicinity of the most improved part of the Park. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Rent low. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 613 8th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTtage house, containing 13 rooms, gas, &c.; location pleasant, near Myrtle-av. cars; combines advantages of City and country. Rent, for present year, at the rate of $250 per year. E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF STORES NOS. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, 50 feet front, running through to Reade-street 150 feet. Apply on the premises, or to A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, No. 69 Murray-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also a suit of three rooms, (all airy;) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises, or at No. 67 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style: hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 75, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fishponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 130 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

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FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO NAUTICAL MEN.—THOSE OF EXPErience and of knowledge can have situations as watch officers or acting masters, after passing an examination before the Board, which will meet at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, at E. & G. W. Blunt's, No. 179 Water-st.
Those having a knowledge of gun

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Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe.

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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby authorize [illegible] as agents of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby authorize [illegible] will receive money on account of [illegible] will issue drafts on them at sight, payable in the principal cities of All and upwards, similar to those issued by them on the Continent of Europe [illegible] all the principal cities and towns of the United States, Canada, West Indies, South [illegible]

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, drawn on the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 1, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and for extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

Receipts issued by the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver their Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNE, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALLEN MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

Application of the Commissioners of the Public Debt for Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of May, when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 1, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and for extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

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ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, }
CORPS, AND STEAM ENGINEERING, }
Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons. With provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

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The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, on the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATUADAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for ten thousand small tents like the French "tente abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.

The work required in the fabrication of these tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.

The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to Major D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

WANTED—FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—Some good propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, low-pressure engines, drawing from 6½ to 9 feet of water, and ready for immediate service.

Also, some schooners, of 6 to 8 feet draft of water, copper-fastened, of about 200 tons measurement, fast sailers.

Also, some steam tug-boats, suitable for sea service, of 120 to 350 tons register, machinery and hulls to be in good condition.

Proposals from owners, in writing, addressed to NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place, naming lowest price, will receive attention.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¾ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.

JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class passenger Clyde-built screw steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRANE, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean steerage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Passengers from Nashville report that the military authorities of Tennessee are about to prohibit the entrance of any kind of goods into that State over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and this is seemingly corroborated by Memphis advices to their agents to purchase no goods in Louisville at present.

For two or three nights passed, wagons supposed to contain munitions of war, including powder, have gone from here in the direction of Tennessee. For two nights the Surveyor's horse were overpowered; and last night the force was increased, but the wagons were attended by cavalry, and got away. Measures are taken to prevent similar occurrences in future.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 15.

A telegram from Hickman says a battle has taken place at Charleston, Mo., between JEFF. THOMPSON's force and the Fremonters, and the latter were driven back, with a severe loss.

Two gunboats are now chasing the steamer *Equality*, captured to-day by Capt. JAMES ERWIN, from Cairo.

Southern papers received to-day are devoid of interest.

UNION NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Union State Convention nominated AUGUSTUS G. BRADFORD as candidate for Governor of Maryland to-day. He is an unconditional and uncompromising Union-man, as firm and reliable as Gov. HICKS.

PRIVATEERS IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Much surprise has been occasioned by the report that the rebel privateer *Sumter* was allowed to refit in the port of Curacoa, a Dutch dependency. We are indebted to Messrs. VAN PRAAG & Co. of this city for a copy of the Surinam *Courant*, the Government advertising sheet, dated July 23, giving some orders issued by the Governor of the Colony of Surinam on the 18th, in accordance with instructions received from the Home Government. The *Sumter*, it will be remembered, entered the port of Curacoa, on the 16th ult., at which date, it is probable, the Governor of the island had not received his instructions from home. The orders of the Governor of Surinam are translated as follows:

No. 5.

PARAMARIBO, July 18, 1861.

The Governor of the Colony of Surinam,

Having read a dispatch from His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies, of 14 June last, La B No. 22 139, conveying copies of warnings regarding the present troubles in the United States of America, which by the King's order are inserted in the Netherlands *Staats Courant*, [the official newspaper,] with the request to publish said warnings also in Surinam,

Has thought fit,

To order the publication of said warning, as far as applicable to Surinam, to be published in the Government advertising sheet.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs having received a communication from the Minister of the Navy, that the King has authorized the increase of the naval forces in the West Indies temporarily, by adding His Majesty's steam frigate *Zeeland* and the screw-steamers *Djambi* and *Vesuvius*, with the intention to have them ready during the troubles in the United States of America, to defend the trade and navigation of the Netherlands, wherever that may be required, calls the attention of shipmasters, owners and shippers to the dangers and disadvantages to which they would expose themselves, by failing, in opposition to the obligations of neutral powers, to respect an effective blockade, or by transporting contraband of war or dispatches of the belligerent parties.

In these cases the parties interested would be subject to all the consequences, without having any claim to the protection of His Majesty.

According to the King's orders, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, and of the Navy, hereby notify whomsoever it may concern: That in order to preserve a strict neutrality during the existing troubles in the United States of America, no privateers under whatever flag, and provided with commissions or letters-of-marque, with or without prizes, shall be admitted in our seaports, excepting in cases of distress, and that the necessary orders shall be given under all circumstances to oblige such privateers and their prizes to proceed to sea immediately.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice authorized by the King, hereby warn all subjects not to engage in the least in privateering during [illegible] in the United States of America, [illegible] Government, having acceded to [illegible] maritime law, concluded at the [illegible] 1856, whereby privateering has been [illegible] an approve commissions or letters-[illegible] already obtained; that, therefore, commissions or letters-of-marque granted to subjects of the Netherlands, contrary to said stipulations, can have no legal weight; and, therefore, the King's subjects and others who are subject to the laws of the Kingdom, who may engage in privateering under such document, can be considered by other Powers as pirates, and can be prosecuted before the Dutch Courts for the punishment of the crime according to the penalties fixed for the same.

The Governor aforesaid, VAN LANSBERGE.

By order of the Governor, the Chief Clerk, charged with the functions of the Government Secretary.

J. E. WESENHAGEN.

THE LATE COL. FARNHAM.

In yesterday's issue we announced the death of NOAH L. FARNHAM, Colonel of the Fire Zouaves. Col. FARNHAM was born in New-Haven, Conn., on the 6th of June, 1829. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, which he faithfully improved, and at the age of sixteen, received a situation in the mercantile house of Messrs. S. M. BECKLEY & Co., recently the firm of CLAPP, BENT & BECKLEY. He found the confinement of the counter exceedingly irksome, as he possessed a remarkably vigorous constitution, and his tastes impelled him to seek the activity which his occupation did not afford in the ranks of the City Guard, at that time the crack corps of the City. For two years he remained a member of this organization, and in it he received the appellation—which his stature, five feet and four inches, rendered peculiarly appropriate—of "Pony" FARNHAM. At the age of twenty, he joined Engine Company No. 42, and as a fireman his daring, impetuous nature found full play. Joining Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 soon afterwards, he was chosen Assistant Foreman, and subsequently Foreman; and in 1856, when twenty-four years of age, he was elected Assistant Engineer of the Department. This position he held for three years. In 1857 he connected himself with Company B of the Seventh Regiment, and rapidly ascended from the office of Second Sergeant to that of First Lieutenant of the Company, which position he held when the regiment was summoned to Washington. He pursued the study of the theoretical and practical branches of military science with an enthusiasm which could not be checked, practicing fencing, boxing, &c., with an assiduity which rendered him an expert, although it would be unjust to claim for him the superiority in these arts which some have asserted for him. Col. FARNHAM formed an attachment with Col. ELLSWORTH when the latter visited this City with the famous Chicago Zouaves, and it was in consequence of his urgency that he consented to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fire Zouaves, succeeding to the place occupied by his lamented friend when he was assassinated in Alexandria.

In the action at Bull Run, Col. FARNHAM signalized himself by his impetuous and dashing bravery, having left a sick bed to take part in the contest. He was struck in the head by a musket ball during the battle, but had been so weakened by disease that it was found impossible to perform the operation of trepanning, which alone could have saved his life.

The flags on the City Hall, the public buildings, and on the shipping in the harbor, were yesterday displayed at half-mast out of respect to the memory of Col. FARNHAM. Arrangements are being made for the reception of the remains, which will be announced in due time.

POOR WORK OFF NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Cincinnati, dated United States steamer *Brooklyn*, off Pass à l'Outre, July 13, 1861:

DEAR ——: I thought something of sending you my large batch of "jottings" to-day, by a coal schooner, which is to leave us; but a little while ago a schooner was made in the offing flying a rebel flag and a pennant, evidently a privateer, and so I shall not risk them. I am of the opinion that she is after the coal vessel, and that she will likely take her, as she is compelled to go around to Southwest Pass to coal the *Powhatan*. *Why Capt. Poor did not get under way and go after her, as she was only a little way off, we cannot conceive.* It is not only very strange, but very disheartening. Very queer things are done here all the time. I want to go home now as quickly as possible. [illegible] how enthusiastic I was, and how hopeful [illegible] a month since, when I felt so sure [illegible] gloriously beautiful *Brooklyn* was commanded [illegible] true blue patriot; but now, alas! all seems changed; distrust, doubt, lukewarmness, inefficiency [illegible] Our suspicions may prove groundless—that Capt. Poor may be able to explain away his strange behavior. All hands on board are disgusted and disheartened.

It is reported that the *Massachusetts* has been driven from her station, off Ship Island, by the rebels—with rifled cannon probably. However, she at once went over to Mobile, and dispatched the *Huntsville* to the Commodore at Pensacola with the news, who very probably will send to [illegible] several heavy gunvessels freighted with [illegible] Zouaves from Fort Pickens, and astonish the weak nerves of the rebels there, rout them out, and use them up generally. Look out for stirring times in that quarter soon.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN RICHMOND.

From the Baltimore American.

A letter from Louisville says that JAMES HEWETT, Esq., of the firm of HEWETT, NORTON & Co., Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, has lately arrived from Richmond, and is authority for the following strange statement, now rumored extensively about the city:

"Since the battle of Manassas the utmost demoralization and disorganization among the Army, and financial distress among the people generally, have existed. The city was filled with men and women from the more distant States, hunting information of relatives—information which, owing to the secrecy maintained by the Government, they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would be. The greatest distress prevailed, and complaints were loud, deep, and earnest. Soldiers were demanding their release and their pay, refusing to fight again, and expressing their determination to return home. There was no money in the City, except current notes of the State banks, coin, especially British, being a particularly scarce article. To these murmurings of the mob of Richmond City, there were added other murmurs not so loud nor so insolent, but murmurs distinctly uttered and distinctly heard, that were coming up from every part of the Confederacy, complaining of the existing state of affairs. These complaints and the financial troubles of the Government, were having their effect, and learning of a scheme it had on hand, Mr. HEWETT telegraphed to RICHARD ATKINSON, of this city, his agent, to write by the first steamer to the house in Liverpool to sell all the cotton on hand at existing rates as soon as possible. Mr. HEWETT has since reached this city, and his agent has been hurriedly dispatched to New-York. The plan of the Confederate Government, which had such an effect on Mr. HEWETT, was that of reconstruction. A proposition is to be made in a few days to the United States Government for an armistice for sixty days, during which time it is proposed to hold a Convention at Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of reconstructing the Union.

The following extract is from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury's* correspondent, now in Virginia:

"The militia are being mustered in to-day, and many of them come to it with considerable reluctance. There are some who have *no ardent sympathy* for the cause. They will fight for the South, of course, *if obliged to fight*, but they have the feeling that *if it had not been for South Carolina there would have been no necessity for fighting.* Many others can hardly spare the time. Their oats are unharvested; their other crops are still immature; they have no hands to work them but their own, and it is a matter of serious inconvenience and injury to be obliged to turn out. Yet in this section there are many who can fight, and who can be spared to fight, but *who will not, unless they are compelled to it.* Besides this, with the militia will come out the ordinary firearms of the country, which will not come out without.

The Government seems zealously to conceal everything they can from the public here. Up to this day (the 4th) since the fight, no report is made of the wounded or dead; nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas to go to ascertain their fate, and administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Col. FISHER, of North Carolina, was not known until his body arrived, on its way to North Carolina."

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

England is evidently, through private and public agencies, endeavoring to create new sources of cotton supply, and it is expected that, by opening railways between the cotton region in India and the seaports, the supply of East India cotton will be largely increased this year. An English writer estimates that forty-five per cent. of the needed supply will be obtained from sources independent of the Confederate States, and conjectures that the British Government *will vote twenty millions a year for the support of the operatives that are to be thrown out of employment by a failure of a full supply, rather than become involved in the American quarrel.*

The President declined at the late session to furnish Congress with the correspondence touching relations with foreign Powers, in regard to questions growing out of the war, but a resolution was adopted by the House calling for such information, if compatible with the public interests, to be laid before it at the beginning of the next session. By that time (December,) the policy of England and France will be developed, in propositions or acts, unless, indeed, the National Government shall anticipate any such action by such military and political success as may tend to the opening of several Confederate ports for the cotton and tobacco trade.

Some weeks ago it was the much cherished idea of leading supporters of the Administration that the ports of New-Orleans and Memphis would be opened to commerce by the middle of November, by National agency, and some of them hold the same opinion now.

The probability is that whatever may be the measures of mediation or intervention adopted by England and France, they will be such as will not necessarily be offensive to either party.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 86.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, organized pursuant to "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defence," since the publication of General Order No. 82, dated Aug. 10, 1861:

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. William S. N. Sanders to be Captain, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* Henry S. Hurlburt, resigned.

Ensign T. Ellery Lord to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* Sanders, promoted.

Robert A. Van Rensselaer to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* Lord, promoted.

Andrew G. White to be Ensign, July 24, 1861, *vice* M. A. Stearns, resigned.

Sergt. Frederick Fox to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, *vice* E. W. Stone, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Kapff to be Colonel, July 31, 1861, *vice* Bendix, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

John H. Anthon to be Captain, July 31, 1861, vice Joseph Steiner, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.

M. W. Berriman to be Captain, May 29, 1861, vice James Fairman, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Frederick C. Topley to be Captain, July 6, 1861, vice James M. Pomeroy, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Gilbert N. Hay to be Ensign, July 30, 1861, vice Perry D. Hickcox, resigned.

Lieut. Edmund R. P. Shurley to be Captain, Aug. 7, 1861, vice John H. Fairbanks, resigned.

Lieut. Norman W. Palmer to be Captain, August 7, 1861, *vice* Anton Brendle, resigned.

Lieut. William P. West to be Captain, August 7, 1861, *vice* John H. Palmer, resigned.

Corporal Alonzo Thompson to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Henry J. Flint, resigned.

Corporal William Cone to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Rufus D. Patten, resigned.

Ensign Gilbert N. Hay to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Wm. E. Mercer, resigned.

Sergeant Charles B. Coventry to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Oliver W. Sheldon, resigned.

Ensign Emmet Harder to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Charles F. Barager, resigned.

William K. Bacon to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* David Smith, Jr., resigned.

Ensign Henry D. Barnett to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* N. W. Palmer, promoted.

Sergeant William G. Gardner to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* W. P. West, promoted.

Ensign Frank L. Bender to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Shurley, promoted.

Charles S. Johnson to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* John W. Kinney, resigned.

Sergeant Hugh Leonard to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* Richard L. Hall, resigned.

Corporal Charles Smith to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* James Van Vleck, resigned.

Private John Williams to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* John Bevine, resigned.

Sergeant-Major John T. Kingsbury to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* Gilbert N. Hay, promoted.

Sergeant Wm. J. Harlow to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* H. D. Barnett, promoted.

Frank Lee to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* F. L. Bender, promoted.

Sergeant Albert D. Lynch to be Ensign, Aug. 7, '61, *vice* Emmett Harder, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Ensign Henry J. Gifford, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* S. Thorn Deuel, resigned,

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OBJECTIONS TO THE COTTON LOAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The plan, already begun with so much success, evinces the purpose of the people to sustain the Government to the uttermost. Yet the plan is not free from objection, and *will not furnish sufficient money or credit.* The most obvious objections arise from the nature of the subscriptions. The planter subscribes the proceeds of a part of his crop, and binds himself that such part shall be sold by a fixed time. Now, if sales are forced in consequence of these contracts of subscriptions, the result must be the same as if forced to pay direct taxes. If a considerable part of the cotton crop were subscribed in this way, the speculators, seeing when large sales were to be made, would hold back until the fixed periods, and the supply far exceeding the demand, would purchase at prices almost nominal. The Government would have no control of the cotton, and the planters who had subscribed a portion of their crops would have to submit to the sacrifice, or violate their understanding with the Government. The amount to be received by the Government would be uncertain—indefinite—no certain calculations could be made. Speculators would be benefited, the object of the Government not accomplished, and the planters, if they keep their contracts, suffer loss. Those who bought cotton and tobacco during the last war with Great Britain sold, at the end of it, for three or four times the cost.

A "NAVAL ENGAGEMENT."

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 5.

From a gentleman of the highest respectability—who was an eye-witness of the fight—we have the particulars of an engagement which occurred on last Friday at Horn Island Pass, between a Federal steamfrigate, supposed to be the *Niagara*, and the little Confederate privateer *J. O. Nixon.*

The *Nixon*, wishing to avail herself of the fair wind, left Pascagoula Bay last Friday morning, intending to go Yankee hunting on the deep blue sea. When about twelve miles from Horn Island Pass, she discovered a large Federal steamer ahead, attempting to cut her off. The *Nixon* tacked and stood in again for the Pass, and reached the bar about a mile ahead of the Federalist. The latter then opened fire on her at that distance; the *Nixon* immediately responded, and the exchange of shots was carried on for about twenty minutes.

In the meantime, the little Lake steamer *Arrow* came up, and when within range of the Federalist, let slip some of her 32's at the Yankees. At about twenty minutes after the firing commenced, the Federalist, with three of the *Nixon's* heavy pills in her hull, got up a big head of steam, and crowding on every inch of canvass she could use, made regular Manassas time seaward.

Not the slightest injury was received by the *Nixon* or the steamer *Arrow*, whilst it is thought that the additional weight of those three balls which were lent the Federalist by the *Nixon*, may impede her progress to some extent. She has not been seen in that quarter since.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Times* of the 3d inst., in its marine column, under the head of vessels in port, announces the ship *Finland*, Capt. JONES, 450 tons, from Liverpool, just arrived, and commenced discharging. The propeller tug-boat *Enoch Train*, formerly belonging to Boston, has been plated with iron in New-Orleans for the purpose of running down the blockading vessels. She is now called the *Ram*, and the New-Orleans papers say she can run 20 miles an hour. Before she left Boston harbor her rate of speed was less than 10 miles an hour.

A TROPHY FROM MANASSAS.

Capt. A. LAROSE, of the Bienville Rifles, according to the Southern papers, has sent home to Hon. S. P. DE LABARRE, of New-Orleans, the flag-staff and tassel of the notorious New-York Fire Zouave Regiment, which will be presented to the Sons of the Louisiana Association, at the request of the captors.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LIEUT.-COL. FARNSWORTH, SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD, THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This gentleman, so well known as an officer in the New-York Volunteers in the late war with Mexico, and for his gallantry at the recent battle at Bull Run as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Second Scott Life Guard,) arrived in this City this morning from Virginia. He comes here by order of the War Department for the purpose of establishing recruiting depôts, in order to recruit his regiment to the standard number. The Scott Life Guard was greatly reduced at Bull Run by killed, wounded and missing, and now parades not more than half of its original number. It is officered principally by men of experience, who have "faced the cannon's mouth" on the battle-fields of Mexico. Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH was originally a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and was twice promoted for his gallantry on the field, receiving the command of his company after the death of the gallant Capt. VAN O'LINDA at Chepultepec. At the battle of Bull Run, Col. FARNSWORTH conducted himself so gallantly as to receive the especial notice of his immediate commanders. The commandant of the brigade to which he was attached thus refers to him in his official report:

"Where all acted so well, it would be invidious to make comparisons; but in the case of Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, Thirty-eighth Regiment, I cannot find words to express my admiration of his conduct. He was confined to a sick bed for several days previous to the engagement, and arrived on the scene of action in an ambulance; and the fact of his rising from a sick bed and entering the field with his regiment, and his courage and coolness during the day, entitle him to the highest commendation."

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH's head-quarters, at present, are at No. 345 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF A THIRD ARTILLERY CORPS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island has just equipped a third Battery of Light Artillery for the war. This corps, which is under command of Capt. BRASTOW, arrived here this forenoon from Providence, and took its departure for Washington at 1 o'clock P. M. This corps has been only three weeks in forming, and numbers 150 men. It is to use the battery of the first corps, composed of six of JAMES' six-pounder rifled cannon, carrying fourteen-pound shots. Its destination is Sandy Hook, Md., and will soon be followed by another company—the fourth from Rhode Island, organized for the war. One or two other batteries will be formed as soon as practicable. Among those who passed through here yesterday were several members of the first corps, who have been at home but a few days after their first campaign in Virginia. Nearly all the old members will reënlist for the war in other organizations. The officers of the Third Artillery corps, are: Major Chas. H. Tompkins, Commander of the Battalion; Capt. H. B. Brastow, in charge of the Third Battery; First Lieut., Raymond Perry; Second Lieut., Geo. Adams; Third Lieut., Horace Bloodgood; Fourth Lieut., F. A. Smith.

JONES' WOOD FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Festival in aid of a fund for the widows and orphans of the gallant, but somewhat unruly, Seventy-ninth Regiment, came off yesterday at Jones' Wood; and considering that there had been an unavoidable disappointment about the day, and a postponement, which is always injurious, the attendance was quite good. The Caledonia Society performed some of their Scottish feats and games; there was a good deal of music, of the Broadway Saloon style; a great many side-shows and lager bier stalls; and some dancing among the guests. The object commended the entertainment to the kindly consideration of the visitor, but hardly anything else. We are glad to know, however, that all who assisted on the occasion did so in hearty good will to the cause, and neither received nor demanded recompense. It is probable, therefore, that several hundred dollars have been netted for the bereaved ones.

ORATION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

An entertainment was given last evening by the officers of the United States Chasseurs for the benefit of the men attached to the regiment now quartered at Palace Garden. The object was to afford a leave-taking before going into camp at Willett's Point, where three companies of the regiment are now stationed. The programme of the evening consisted of an oration by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; songs by the officers; an exhibition of the drum corps, consisting of 28 drums under command of Drum Major HART, and music on the piano by Prof. PLAIN. There was no charge for admittance to the hall, which was well filled by the friends of the regiment. Afterwards the hall was cleared, and the officers, with their lady friends, joined in a very pleasant hop. There are 748 men enrolled, making seven companies, all equipped, and in a good state of discipline. Their daily dress parades are admiration of their proficiency in drill. Their steady deportment and soldierlike appearance reflect credit upon Col. SHALER, under whose supervision they have been drilled. The officers are, with few exceptions, old members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. The regiment will be one of the most efficient, and best drilled and equipped of any which has left the State. It was raised by special order from the Secretary of War. The camp at Willett's Point is a model for other regiments, having been laid out by experienced engineers attached to the regiment. They will remain in camp probably two or three weeks.

THE RETURNED FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Many of the Firemen Zouaves have already divested themselves of their uniform, and appear once more in the garb of civilians. Others are in their uniforms, and proclaiming loudly against the ill-usage they have received. At the various engine houses a number were loafing away their time, being lionized and petted by their companions for the hardships they have undergone. Some, with their friends, took a drive upon the road, and visited the Central Park to see how that had got along during their absence. They say that the reports against them are all false, and that they fought as bravely as any regiment on the field. Mr. JAMES J. FERRIS, who was prominent in the meeting at Humboldt Hall, fears that, from the statements of our reporter the public might infer that he was intoxicated. It is sufficient to add that our reporter designed to convey no such inference, and that no reference was made to Mr. FERRIS as having been in that condition.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

It is expected that this regiment now stationed on Riker's Island will leave for the seat of war on Saturday. The men have received arms and all their equipments, with the exception of haversacks. All that they want now is their pay: that being forthcoming, they will immediately march.

PAYING OFF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Maj. SALLADE paid off, yesterday, the remaining companies of this regiment. A private received $24 45; a corporal, $28 78; a sergeant, $37 45; an orderly sergeant, $39 35; a second-lieutenant, [illegible]; a first-lieutenant, $235 00; and a captain, $[illegible]. The Engineer company having furnished their own uniforms, received $7 50 each additional.

A NEW REGIMENT OF VOLTIGEURS.

Col. ZOOK, late a member of the Sixth Regiment, is raising a corps of Voltigeurs. Two companies will be inspected and mustered into the United States service to-day. Two more will be ready to be mustered in in a day or two.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

A company for this regiment, and under command of Capt. ROBERTSON, was inspected by Dr. MOTT yesterday, and mustered into the service.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite leave New-York to-morrow A. M., *vid* the Allentown route for Harrisburgh, thence by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

Marine Disaster.

DOVER, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Northerner*, from Erie, was driven on Long Point, during the gale of Sunday, and is a total loss. Crew saved.

Obituary.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 15.

Hon. E. MURNEY, member of the Legislative Council, died here this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 15, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	88	
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Cou	88½	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71.. Reg	80½	
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74.. Cou	81	
40,650	Treas. 6 ₱c. Two Y.	96⅜	
6,000	Ohio State 6s. '60.	91	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R., '62..	81½	
1,000	Ill. C. Bds., 1877.	82	
34,000	Tenn. S. 6's, '90..	45	
5,000	do	44⅜	
15,000	do	44½	
10,000	do	44⅝	
5,000	do	s3 44⅔	
9,030	Virginia St. 6s..	54½	
5,000	do	s15 54⅝	
5,000	do	54¾	
5,000	do	55⅛	
2,000	do	56	
5,000	do	s15 55	
5,000	do	55¾	
5,000	do	55⅞	
3,000	Georgia St. 6s...	70	
22,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	60	
14,000	Missouri St. 6s...	44	
11,000	do	43⅞	
10,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	46½	
500	Louisiana St. 6s.	63	
3,000	do	64⅜	
6,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	76½	
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83.	85	
10,000	do	85½	
1,000	H. R. 3d M. Bs..	80	
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs..	98	
13,000	M. S. 2d M. Bs..	60¾	
15	Bank of America..	96	
30	Metropolitan Bank.	82	
30	imp. & Trad. Bank.	78	
300	Erie Railway.....	26¾	
5	Erie Railway Pref..	47	
45	do	s50	
125	Pacific M. St'p Co..	78	
5	do	78¼	
140	do	77¾	
10	do	77¾	
150	do	c 78	
10	U. S. Trust Co....	110	
100	N. Y. C. R. Ex. D.	s30 74	
150	do	opg 74½	
100	do	p & c 74¾	
225	do	opg 74½	
50	Hudson River R....	34¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	64½	
60	Gal. & Chic. R....	c 66⅝	
450	do	c 66¾	
50	do	66¾	
50	do	s30 65½	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	30¾	
200	do	b15 30⅝	
300	do	b15 30¾	
200	do	s30 30	
200	do	b60 30¼	
33	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	58	
50	do	58⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88½	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87⅝	
10,000	Tr. 6 per c. 2-yr..	96⅜	
7,000	do	96⅜	
1,000	Tr. 12 per c. Notes	101¼	
1,000	Ill. Coupon Bs. '62.	81⅜	
500	Lou. St. 6s	64	
5,000	do	64½	
12,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	66	
1,000	Georgia State 6s.	70	
2,000	M. & I. H. & St. J. R.	46	
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44¼	
5,000	do	s10 44	
10,000	do	44	
17,000	Virginia State 6s.	56	
8,000	do	56¾	
22,000	Missouri St. 6s...	43¾	
10,000	do	b30 43½	
2,000	Ill. Central R. B.	89¾	
100	Pac. M. St. Co....	78	
50	do	77¾	
50	do	77⅝	
50	Erie Railway.....	26½	
50	Erie Railway pref..	49½	
50	Hudson River R..	s30 33⅝	
100	Harlem R. Pref....	25½	
100	Michigan Central R.	41¾	
50	do	s30 41¾	
100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29	
25	Panama Railroad..	107	
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	64	
100	do	s60 63	
100	Ch. & R. I. R.....	39½	
100	do	s60 39	
100	do	b10 39¾	
100	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	58¾	

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Banks of the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, through the adjourned meeting of their officers and delegates at the American Exchange Bank to-day, completed the details of their great negotiation for *one hundred and fifty million* of Government Loan, on the basis of the main resolution passed upon yesterday and published in the daily papers of this morning. The sum of $50,000,000 is voted absolute to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the obligations of the Government bearing date from this day, to run three years, at the rate of 7 30 ₱ cent. per annum. The further sum of $50,000,000 is to be placed at his disposal on 15th October, at the option of the lenders, to be determined by notice on the 1st of that month. And a still further sum of $50,000,000 on the 15th December, at their option, to be determined on the 1st of that month. All other negotiations except on a National Loan for twenty years to be taken up by subscription in this country or sold abroad, are suspended in the meantime in order that the lenders may dispose of the paper in question to third parties to the best advantage. The question of the issue of a Treasury Circulation of Small Notes, redeemable on demand, is not interfered with. The whole negotiation was brought to a most favorable and unanimous conclusion (subject of course to the ratification of the several separate Boards of Direction represented) at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Secretary of the Treasury left for Washington in the 6 o'clock train, highly pleased with the success of his visit, as indeed, from the extraordinary and unprecedented sum involved, he has much reason to be. We have been promised an official report of the details of the arrangement, which we hope to publish in this issue of our paper.

We cannot withhold the public expression of the pleasure with which the prompt and patriotic bearing of the Bank delegates from Boston and Philadelphia has been witnessed by our New-York Bankers heading the negotiations with the Government concluded this afternoon. The part they have taken in the general conferences, and the ready and hearty zeal with which they have seconded the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury, no less than the efficient and practical performance of the duty devolved upon them by their constituents at home, have commanded the warmest applause and respect.

The Stock Market was moderately active to-day, and decidedly firmer on the Government Securities; the two years Treasury Notes advancing rapidly to 97 @97¼ ₱ cent. on the Street, and 96½@96¾ at the Board of Brokers, the last-named transactions involving a commission of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. In general speculation there was something of a pause, owing to doubts thrown upon the negotiation referred to by vague rumors on the Street, growing, perhaps, out of another prolonged session of the Bank meeting. In the afternoon, it was also given out that certain private information was in the hands of speculators in regard to the prospect of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, although it is quite certain that no favorable responses for that side could have been received by the *Persia* to the Manassas news; the *Canada* arriving out on Sunday, Aug. 4, barely in season for the simple acknowledgment by telegraph to Queenstown of the first intimation of the news. Assuming, however, the fact to be that the result of the battle has increased the chances of recognition, it is difficult to see why it should depress the market here. The sales at the Second Board on one or both of the rumors referred to were not followed up late in the afternoon, and the market finally left off steady, about as follows:

Central	exd. 74	Toledo	29⅞
Erie	26¾	Mich. Central	42
Missouris	43⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	29⅞
Tennessees	44	Panama	107
Galena	65¾	Pacific	77¾
Rock Island	39⅜	Illinois Central	64
Treasury Notes	97	Hudson	33½

The following bids were made to-day for [illegible] City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Metropolitan	88
Manhattan	115	Citizens'	69¼
America	98	Market	78
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Nassau	89
Merchants' Exchange	75	Shoe and Leather	80
Commerce	76	Corn Exchange	75
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	62
American Exchange	115	Importers' & Traders'	78

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. S. T ₱c. firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Mich. S. T ₱c. seconds	60¾
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Mich. S. T ₱c. ass. bds.	52
N. Y. Cent. sevens convertible, '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	75
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	73
Erie seconds, '59	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '75	89
Erie seconds, '60	96	T. H. & A. sec. ds ₱c. '70	10
Erie thirds, '63	85	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	10
Erie fourths, '80	71	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	86¾
Erie fifths, '85	63½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hud. Riv. thirds, '75	79	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	97¾	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Gal. & Chic. seconds	96¾
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chic. & R. Island firsts	93
M. Cen. 8 ₱c., old	95	Lake E. & Wabash